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Security Board Favors Boost in Jobless Pay; School Salute to Court

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 2, 1940

Security Board Favors Increase in Jobless Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board told Congress today that it favored liberalization of unemployment compensation benefits to insured jobless wage earners in states where compensation tax receipts exceed benefit expenditures. The Board suggested that in such states the weekly benefit payment could be made larger and the period over which benefits are payable could be extended.

N. J. Commission Approves Jobless Pay Boost

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—A formula raising minimum and maximum jobless benefits from $5-$15 to $7-$20 a week for 20 weeks has been approved by the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission. The Commission also approved addition of 200,000 workers to the 1,200,000 now covered by taking in those working where less than eight persons are employed.

School Flag Salute Goes to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court was asked today to decide whether school children may refuse to salute the American flag on the ground that saluting violated their religious beliefs. The Minersville (Pa.) School Board sought a review of a decision by the Third Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia holding that pupils had a right to refuse to salute the flag at the opening of school exercises.

Roosevelt States He Will Stand Firm on Budget

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt told reporters today he was standing on his budget and a $900,000,000 agricultural appropriation for the year beginning July 1. A principal object of the President's visit here was to allow him to inspect a new library in which his private and public papers will be kept. He is expected back in Washington Feb. 6.

Japanese Bomb Bridge on Chinese Railway

SHANGHAI (AP)—Twenty-seven Japanese planes have bombed a bridge on the French-operated Hanoi-Kunming (Yunnanfu) Railway about 50 miles inside Chinese territory. The raid resulted in the destruction of a train. Fatalities were not definitely known, but estimates indicated 10 Occidentals were included. The rail line is a vital supply route for the Chinese, linking the capital of Yunnan Province with the French-Indo China port of Hannoi.

Stipulations Filed in General Motors Election

DETROIT (AP)—Stipulations designed to clear the way for employee bargaining elections in 62 General Motors Corporation plants have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board here by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers and three American Federation of Labor unions. The U. A. W. (C. I. O.) was joined in the stipulations by the U. A. W. (A. F. of L.), the Patternmakers League of North America, and the International Association of Machinists.

U. S. Farm Mission Heads for Eastern Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Government announced today that a United States agricultural mission, here to help Colombia plan increased farm production, would leave for the plains of Eastern Colombia to study that potentially rich area. Earl Bressnan of the United States Department of Agriculture has joined the mission.

Two New Ministers Named in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—President Somoza today announced appointments of Dr. Mariano Arguello Vargas as Minister of Foreign Relations and Juan Ramon Sevilla as Finance Minister. They succeed Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes and Benito Ramirez, respectively. Reasons for the changes were not announced.

A military academy patterned after the United States' West Point and headed by an Army officer, loaned by the United States was inaugurated. Ninety cadets form the student body.

Northern Ireland Postpones Local Elections

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Northern Ireland fell into line today with the rest of the United Kingdom by postponing local government elections for the duration of the war.

Army to Get List of NYA Enrollees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Youth Administration said today it had asked state NYA directors to turn over to the United States Army Recruiting Service, upon request, a list of male enrollees between the ages of 18 and 25. Officials said the order followed a suggestion by the Recruiting Service that many young men receiving from $14 to $21 a month from the NYA might find the Army's base pay of $21 a month for a recruit, plus food and clothing, more attractive.

Today's Weather Phonecast By Uncle Sam: A Recording

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—A lot of people still have a great interest in the weather and Uncle Sam is doing something about it.

The United States Weather Bureau announced today that Baltimore and Detroit are soon to get mechanical telephone voices to answer their daily weather questions. "Voices" are already operating in New York City, Chicago, and Newark, N. J.

The weather-curious in those cities simply dial a certain number—in New York, Weather 6-1212—and listen to a recording that repeats the current forecast about once every 30 seconds.

There is no question about the popularity of the service. When it was first started in New York, provision was made for a maximum of 30,000 calls a day. This was exceeded the first day by 8,000. On the fourth day 58,000 calls were recorded. Provision has now been made for a maximum of 100,000 calls a day. In Chicago 12,000 calls were registered the first day.

Funny thing is, the mechanical voice has not greatly decreased the number of calls handled by local Weather Bureau offices. But many contractors, food and fuel dealers, shippers, travelers, and others in whose business weather plays a part, now get information more expeditiously without getting out of patience at continued "busy" signals.

And in all the cities, alas, there are still those who like to call the Weather Bureau just to "talk about the weather."

British Censorship Ungags Weatherman

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 2

Now it can be told:

Today the censorship was lifted on news of the weather of two weeks ago, and it is permissible to disclose that Saturday, Jan. 20, was London's coldest since 1881.

The temperature dipped to 12 degrees above zero Fahrenheit—or "20 degrees of frost."

Censorship was clamped on weather news to prevent the enemy from obtaining information which might be useful.

The World At Your Fireside

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Expert Is Hired To Study State Parole System

Special commission has retained director of the Osborne Prison group to direct the work.

A thorough study of the Massachusetts parole system with a view toward its improvement will be made by Austin H. MacCormick, former Commissioner of Correction for the City of New York, and now Executive Director of the Osborne Prison Association of New York, the Special Commission studying pardons and parole in Massachusetts announced today.

The Commission has retained Mr. MacCormick for the study through the co-operation of the Osborne Prison Association. Mr. MacCormick will start work on Monday.

Started in 1913

The Massachusetts parole system was inaugurated in 1913 under the administration of former Gov. Eugene N. Foss. Since that time, various Governors have effected changes in the system until now, the Commission believes, a thorough investigation will result in recommendation for improvement of parole in this State.

The Commission, in announcing Mr. MacCormick's appointment, said that "he will bring to his work a wealth of experience in parole and related matters."

In 1934 Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York appointed Mr. MacCormick as Commissioner of Correction in which position he served until January of this year when he retired to become Executive Director of the Osborne Prison Association. The Commission declared "his work of cleaning up the conditions at Welfare Island represented an outstanding contribution to correctional progress."

At Naval Prison

Prior to 1934 Mr. MacCormick served as an executive officer of the United States Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., from 1917 to 1921. He also served subsequently as warden of the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, and from 1929 to 1934 served as Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons.

Until a short while ago the Special Commission has directed practically all its efforts to a study of the pardons situation in Massachusetts under former Governors Joseph B. Ely, James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley. During that investigation the Commission, members have reported, has uncovered startling evidence regarding the granting of pardons. The Commission is directed to report its findings and recommendations regarding the pardons and paroles systems to the 1941 session of the Legislature.

One Practical Way of Helping Finland

Wide World

Suede Jackets for Soldiers With Zipper Style for Quick Donning

Headquarters of America's Good-Will Union, 322 West 106th Street, New York City, are humming these days with voices of women busy sewing for needs of Finnish fighters. Mrs. Roberta Keene Tulman, right, head of this group, shows the workers how the zipper is sewed in. The group is one of the 221 different private organizations which the State Department reports are operating throughout the United States contributing relief funds to the warring nations. The latest addition to this group is organized in New York and called Fighting Funds for Finland, Inc.

Garrison Asks Changes to Aid Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School and first Chairman of the old National Labor Relations Board, recommended two basic changes in administration of the Wagner Act today, which created an instant interest in Congress, and brought months of legislative bickering to a head.

His recommendations were made at a crucial moment, as two separate House Committees simultaneously held hearings on the Act and a Senate Committee prepared to resume hearings, while the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations both respectively denounced the Board.

Few people could have attracted wider interest in his recommendations, since Dean Garrison is deeply sympathetic with the Board, and his views are taken as a possible administration expression.

Basic Recommendations

He recommended:

1. That the Wagner Act be amended to divest the Board of responsibility for settling disputes in which rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O. factions are involved.

2. That a new governmental agency take charge of training and supplying all trial examiners for Federal administrative agencies, not only for the Labor Board, but for the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the like.

Besides these two basic recommendations there were a variety of lesser ones, such as developing Federal mediation service where he said expenditure of a "few hundred thousand dollars" might save industry millions.

Praises Work of Board

Dean Garrison denied that limiting the Board's administrative power by court or legislative intervention would solve the basic difficulties, or that the A. F. of L. proposal to enlarge the Board to five members would meet the problems of the present three-man Board if the C.I.O.-A. F. of L. feud continued. "It would intensify the strife," he said.

Dean Garrison took the position that most of the Board's troubles would solve themselves in time, and declared, "The Board has done a job for which it deserves public gratitude." He frequently referred to British experience in labor problems. He was a member of the President's Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain and Sweden last year, with Gerard Swope, Henry I. Harriman, Charles R. Hook and others, which presented a unanimous report.

"Congress cannot write into law," he warned, "a formula which will be workable and acceptable to both sides."

Dean Garrison is also a member of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, now investigating procedure of all Federal administrative agencies having rule-making functions.

As he testified today before the special Smith Committee of the House Investigating the Labor Board, the regular House Labor Committee was also holding a turbulent hearing on proposed Wagner Act Amendments. The Senate Labor Committee will resume hearings shortly.

Details of Garrison's proposals: Page 2.

Community Fund Is Within $900,000 Of Minimum Goal

The largest report luncheon attendance in the history of Community Fund drives in Boston was reported today when Miss Helen Hayes, actress, was guest speaker at the gathering in the Boston City Club. Nearly 700 persons were present.

"We in America," said Miss Hayes, "who are so fortunate, by the grace of God and 3,000 miles of ocean, must help our own people first with everything we can, and then give just a little bit more to those across the seas."

Mayor Tobin, who also spoke, said "We may be the tenth city in population in the United States, but we are the first city in health. We won the award last year."

Contributions are pouring into the Fund, with $3,729,631 put away in the chest, as the Tuesday deadline draws closer. Francis G. Gray, General Chairman of the Campaign, said that only $895,369 are needed to reach the minimum goal of $4,625,000.

"I want to emphasize," he declared, "that the hardest task of the whole Campaign is still ahead of us. From now on each and every one of the 16,000 volunteer solicitors must redouble his efforts if we are to raise enough funds to keep our great human services running properly through this year."

Hard upon Admiral Richard E. Byrd's radio pledge from Little America came another contribution from a foreign land. John M. Cabot, member of the United States Foreign Service and Secretary of the American Legation in Guatemala City, sent $200.

Additional Community Fund Subscribers: Page 15.

Holland Moves To Halt Alien Hold on Trade

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Government today introduced in Parliament an emergency measure by which it could forbid Netherland's enterprises to bind themselves to any control by representatives of foreign countries.

The legislation was designed to allow the Ministry of Economic Affairs to decide whether firms would be allowed to give declarations or submit to actual supervision such as demanded by British Contrabrand Control authorities in their efforts to prevent Germany from receiving any goods reaching the Netherlands from overseas.

Government circles said that while control had been accepted of necessity by some Netherlands' enterprises to carry on their business, such an arrangement might not be to the best interests of Holland.

The Amsterdam newspaper Het Volk commented that the Government's step would render more difficult negotiations in London toward agreement on control being exercised by the British over Netherlands' exports and imports.

This Changing World

Free Train Tickets for Asking Brings Up Evacuation Question—Is It Sound as War Policy? Cities Are Better Defended Than Towns

By H. B. Elliston

The Hague, Feb. 2

Just before I left Stockholm the Government offered a hundred thousand free rail tickets to anybody who wished to leave the city. The offer was purely precautionary. Nevertheless it showed that the Swedish Government shared with the British Government the belief in the advisability of evacuation as a defensive measure against air raids.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain himself reaffirmed his own convictions on the subject in a recent House of Commons speech in which he disapproved of the return trek of women and children although about a third of the children have now returned to London.

I am wondering whether evacuation is the right policy to pursue in these modern wars on entire populations. In Spain evacuees were not safe anywhere. Nor are they safe anywhere in Finland. Most of the casualties in Helsingfors during the first air attacks happened among evacuees who were just getting into an evacuation bus. A bomb hit the bus and the casualties occurred as the people were rushing across the street to a bomb shelter. If those people had stayed underground they would have been unharmed.

* * *

Moreover, a modern city is far better protected than country towns and villages.

In Helsingfors the proportion of anti-aircraft hits scored among the invading planes amounted to 20 per cent, a pretty high percentage for a city with a relatively small amount of anti-aircraft artillery. Elsewhere the protection would be much greater—in Stockholm, for instance, and certainly in London, where they have a balloon barrage established.

Of course, the good record in Helsingfors was in part due to the stupidity of Russian airmen in flying so low. Nevertheless the hits showed how excellently fortified are endangered cities against air raids.

In the countryside the risks appear far greater. Outside the cities there is no anti-aircraft defense. And the airplanes nowadays simply follow trains or cars in the road and spray them with machine-gun bullets or incendiary bombs.

A Finn gave away the case against evacuation to me one day at Abo (Turku) when I was going out to Hangoe before catching the plane for Stockholm. "Don't do that," he said. "Stay in the cities where it is safe."

But the chief argument against evacuation is that it half concedes the success of the enemy. After all, the enemy is out to break down civilian morale. If he can succeed simply by threats in forcing evacuation, he is bringing down community and family life and therefore he has gone some way to victory.

* * *

Nothing is more demoralizing than the kind of disrupted life which has been forced upon the people by precautionary evacuation. It is often said that a man will work better if he knows his family is safe in the country. On the contrary, it seems to me he will work better if he keeps his family with him. For a report of an air raid over a place miles away from the evacuation refuge of his family will cause him deep concern.

The other day in Stockholm I gave expression to these views at a meeting at the American Club. Some Swedes were in the audience. It was interesting to find that without exception they agreed with me. One of them said, "One thing we know now about this kind of warfare and that is that no community can say, 'My community is too small and too unimportant for the enemy to attack.'" Of course not. You don't require a particular place from which to start a forest fire.

Another Swede said, "What you say is particularly appropriate to a country like Sweden where so much of our country is forest." The next day the newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, said very cautiously that perhaps the advantages of evacuation had been exaggerated.

* * *

The motto in any crisis or emergency is "Carry on!" Carry on more persistently than ever at your job. Otherwise the enemy has already got to first base in his effort to break down morale. And for air raids a possible motto might be carry on and provide the population with maximum and well-provisioned underground life close to their work and their homes. Terror cannot be beaten by running away from it.

Credit Red Tape Handicaps Finns; Loan Hope Fades

Sentiment in Capital reveals resistance to even a nonmilitary loan at present.

Funds for airplanes and arms barred in nations so willing to 'sympathize.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Prospect of any substantial American loan for Finland were considerably dimmed today.

Political resistance to the extension of larger credits, even for the purchase of nonmilitary supplies, is growing instead of lessening and, barring unexpected developments, the probability of timely financial aid now appears slight.

Although Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has formally introduced a congressional resolution urging the Securities and Exchange Commission to expedite any application for floating a private loan to Finland, no practical progress is expected in this direction.

No Step Expected

There is no step that the SEC can take until a private American banking or brokerage firm requests its approval for the flotation of such a loan and there is no indication either in Wall Street or in Washington that there will be any such initiative. Substantial new credits to the Finnish Republic are frankly not appraised as a sound investment and so long as aid to Finland is viewed on that basis neither private or Government action is expected.

Increased opposition to the use of the Export-Import Bank for extension of further non-military credits to the Finnish Republic was expressed in the move led by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California to persuade the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to cut the proposed increase in the Bank's revolving fund from $100,000,000 to $50,000,000. It was from this enlarged fund that a nonmilitary loan of perhaps $20,000,000 was to be made available.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio indicated that he would support Senator Johnson if the issue was brought to the floor of the Senate.

"There is nothing in it for Finland," is the way Senator Wallace H. White (R) from Maine summed up the trend of the discussions of the Committee.

Limitation on Use

Finland's first credit of $10,000,000 extended by the Export-Import Bank several weeks ago still is substantially unused because of the limitation that it can be employed only for the purchase of raw materials which are not a part of the Republic's most urgent needs.

Two different three-way trading arrangements are underway with the prospect that they will end up by delivering some war planes and other defense supplies to Helsingfors. Great Britain is believed to be prepared to release war materials to Finland because of the success of its airplane imports from America and Sweden has indicated its willingness to take some agricultural products and other raw materials which Finland can obtain in the United States through its remaining credits and in return to purchase airplanes for ultimate delivery to Finland.

There is every evidence that American popular opinion is deeply sympathetic with the Finnish cause but the apparent difficulties implementing that sympathy with practical assistance are not as yet being surmounted.

Hull Hears Protest

But if the United States is not ready to risk effective aid for Finland, it is not going to be deterred by Russian protests from withholding whatever assistance it can from the Soviets.

Constantine Oumansky, Moscow's Ambassador in Washington, conferred with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Feb. 1, to complain about America's "moral embargo" on planes and gasoline to Russia and to record Russian resentment at the recent speech of Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Johnson had said before the New York State Bankers Association on Jan. 15:

"Again the world beholds the proof of the age-old axiom that a free man is worth at least a dozen serfs."

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 2—Finland's fight to preserve its independence is seriously hampered by the difficulty of obtaining funds for the purchase of airplanes and arms.

The difficulty is that the nations which are so quick to talk of the greatness of the Finnish cause, are reaching for their pocket handkerchiefs instead of their pocketbooks.

Despite its record as the only European country to meet its financial obligations punctiliously, when Finland first approached the United States Government for financial aid it asked for a $60,000,000 loan. This was then regarded as the final minimum and its request would not appear unreasonable in view of the fact that Finland has regularly met payments on its debt.

However, it now appears that Finland will not receive more than a total of $30,000,000 from the United States even if the new loan proposals succeed. Aside from the inadequacy of this amount it is lent on condition that it cannot be used for purchasing armaments.

So far as Finland is concerned this is like giving money to a starving man with the proviso that he cannot buy food with it.

Barter at Such a Time!

The only way the Finns may obtain guns and planes is to carry out a series of complicated commercial operations involving the purchase of nonmilitary commodities in America for resale to France and England and then use the cash thus realized for the purchase of armaments from these countries.

This roundabout procedure means the loss of precious time.

For Finland the acquisition of arms—an outright question of physical survival — necessarily takes precedence over the secondary problem of relief for the civil population. Indeed the civil population cannot be protected from air raids without pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns.

Yet foreign friends of Finland through an understandable humanitarianism have repeatedly emphasized the secondary question.

They Still Hope

It is hard for the Finns to understand why the United States which always expressed the warmest sympathy for Finland and which raised its voice on Finland's behalf during the Moscow negotiations has seemed far less eager to assist Finland since Russia forced the issue to the point of war.

Unschooled in the complexities of American pre-election politics and uncomprehending the paramount concern in the United States of somehow being dragged into a general European war, the Finns are still confident that America will furnish effective aid.

This faith in the United States explains the tremendous puolicity given here to the $600,000 raised up to now by the Hoover Committee to aid civilians, this in spite of the fact that the Swedish Red Cross and affiliated organizations raised 15,000,000 crowns (about $3,700,000) for the same purpose while Sweden has 6,000,000 inhabitants as compared to the United States' 130,000,000.

Money Without Strings

Sweden has also provided Finland with the only large sum so far received without strings attached to prevent its use for the purchase of arms.

This is a sum of approximately 1,000,000,000 Finnish marks (nominally $42,600,000) raised jointly by Swedish trade unions and employers upon the initiative of the former.

For the purpose of comparison this is about equal to Finland's annual pre-war expenditures for military purposes.

But although Sweden has done more for Finland than any other country this is still far short of the complete solidarity which the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

War Summary: New Tactics

In Finland the Russian Army suddenly burst forth in new tactics of offense in an attack near Summa on the Karelian Isthmus, some 20 miles from the Port of Viborg. Armored sledges, propelled by tanks, were launched against a section of the Mannerheim line, with about 130 warplanes circling overhead. According to the Finnish reports the new offensive brought the Russians little gain. Other activity was reported at the Petsamo front in the far north and around Salla, the scene of much activity in recent weeks.

On the Western Front climatic difficulties continued and no operations of importance were recorded.

United States protest against examination of mails was virtually rejected by France in a statement declaring that more than 25,000 packages and 5,000 letters dispatched to German destinations by "Nazi agents and sympathizers" in the United States had been seized during the past three months.

Garrison Asks Changes In Wagner Labor Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Testifying before the special Smith Committee of the House investigating the National Labor Relations Board, Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, first Chairman of the old National Labor Relations in Great Britain and Sweden, proposed changes in the Wagner Act and reviewed its whole history.

A condensation of his testimony follows:

1. The general objectives of the NLRB:

In the summer of 1934 when I became Chairman of the old National Labor Relations Board, I think it is fair to say that, despite the guarantee of freedom of self-organization contained in Section 7 (A) of the Recovery Act, there was throughout a large part of the industry aggressive and widespread opposition to the formation of trade unions and the processes of collective bargaining.

This opposition took a number of different forms, with most of which the old Board, like the present Board, had to deal. First of all was the discharge of employees for the simple fact of joining unions and for no other reason whatever.

Situation in Britain

In Great Britain the discriminatory discharge has been almost unknown for a great many years.

A second device widely used here prior to the passage of the Wagner Act (and still occasionally found) was the formation of so-called company unions designed to stave off the spread of independent unions. In Great Britain our commission searched for an example of a company union of this sort. We found but one.

Another device was the refusal to recognize or deal with unions when organized, in an endeavor to discourage employees either from joining or remaining membership bargaining.

Other Devices Cited

A third device in this country, altogether unknown in Great Britain, has been the exclusion or beating up of union organizers and sympathizers in isolated communities owned or dominated by a single employer or group of employers.

A fourth has been the formation of powerful employers' associations for the purpose of disseminating anti-union devices and propaganda, maintaning blacklists of union men, and sometimes rendering services of a more sinister nature, including the furnishing of spies and professional strikebreakers.

British industry is dominated by employers' associations, but they exist, not for the purpose of combatting unionism, but for the purpose of negotiating and making agreements with unions.

Purpose of Act

I may now summarize the situation which led to the passage of the National Labor Relations Act by saying that in this country the freedom of workers to organize was widely denied, despite the fact that employers, on their side, were strongly organized into powerful associations for the purpose of combating unionism. The National Labor Relations Act was passed for the purpose, among other things, of correcting this unfair and one-sided situation.

There was a positive philosophy in back of the Act. In the first place, it represented the conviction that industrial peace could in the end be best achieved by freedom of organization and by the process of collective bargaining.

Implicit in the approach of the Act was the assumption that industrial peace cannot be obtained merely by the piling on of penalties for unlawful conduct. We already have in this country nearly all the penalties of that sort which can be devised. Apart from the British law of picketing, which is no more stringent than that existing either by statute or judicial construction in most of our States, and except for the one case of general strikes, unions in Great Britain are legally almost totally irresponsible. They are, however, with but minor exceptions, responsible in fact, and responsiblity in fact is the only thing that counts.

Union Responsibility

To make unions responsible in fact, you have to give them responsibility. To give them responsibility, you have to accept their status as agencies created for the purpose of negotiating and making agreements.

While it is fair to say that something like this represents the basic philosophy of the Wagner Act, it is also fair to say that the Act has not yet achieved industrial peace. We are on the right road. Our progress would be faster were it not for the lingering of old and stubborn attitudes and the inexperience of many of the newer union officials and of many employers in the successful conduct of collective friendships. Time will cure most of these difficulties.

II. Procedure under the Act:

The procedure whereby complaints are filed by agents of the Board, heard by examiners of the Board, and passed upon finally by the Board itself, was not an invention of the Board, but was prescribed in the Act.

In the past, administrative procedure was not as much attacked on grounds of principle as it is today, largely because the greatest expansion of the administrative device has occurred within the last seven years. To what extent the procedure produces actual bias, it is almost impossible to say. From my own brief experience, I feel certain that there is little of it.

[To meet these criticisms, Dean Garrison proposed that a new independent agency of Government be established which would appoint and have charge of the assignment of all trial examiners, whether for the Labor Board or other administrative agencies. This would meet most of the criticism, he said.]

III. The collective bargaining provisions of the Act in the light of the split between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O.:

When the Wagner Act was passed and Congress authorized the Board to determine the appropriate units for collective bargaining, the split in the labor ranks had not arisen. If the split had not thereafter arisen, the collective bargaining provisions would, in my opinion, have worked satisfactorily. But the split and its intensification in the past year have posed the question whether the determination of collective bargaining units in cases where the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions are in conflict, is capable of judicial solution. I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that it is not, and that the Board needs to be relieved of the almost impossible task which has been thrust upon it.

To attempt to deal with the problem by subjecting to court review the Board's decisions on collective bargaining units would make matters only worse.

Nor, in my respected judgment, is Congress itself equipped to settle the matter by legislation. You simply cannot write into the law a formula which will be workable and acceptable to both sides. Whatever formula you construct, you will be intensifying the strife.

Change in Procedure

Accordingly, I venture to suggest that the law be amended. The effect of such an amendment would be that in plants where there was a substantial A. F. of L.-C. I. O. conflict about units which the two organizations could not settle by agreement the Board would not intervene. The status quo would simply remain unless and until the organizations could agree upon a formula for an election.

IV. Mediation:

There can be little doubt but that the small staff of conciliators employed by the Department of Labor could profitably be enlarged.

But professional conciliators need not be our sole reliance. During the days of the old National Labor Relations Board, and its predecessor over which Senator Wagner presided, a network of so-called regional Labor Boards was created, each composed of representative industrialists, labor leaders, and disinterested members of the public. These boards rendered a really substantial service in settling strikes or threatened strikes.

V. Personnel:

1. When the Supreme Court validated the Wagner Act in the spring of 1937, the Board was faced with a great rush of pent-up litigation and of new cases brought to it. This sudden flood of cases enormously complicated the administrative tasks of the Board. It had to create very hastily a greatly enlarged staff, and to work under tremendous pressure, which has not yet abated, in order to try to catch up with its calendar.

2. Much has been made of the fact that the Board has employed many young attorneys, some with little and a few with no experience in practice or in other Government work. I suggest that is is easy to underestimate the quality of service which these young lawyers can perform.

I respectfully submit that it is the kind of a job which a young lawyer just out of law school can competently perform, provided he has brains and accurate habits of work.

I ask your Committee to take into account in your ultimate appraisal of the Board the service it has rendered helpless workmen in reinstating tens of thousands who had lost their jobs through no fault except that of joining a union; the substantial percentage of charges against employers which have been dismissed as groundless, without subjecting the employers to the ordeal of a hearing; the muchc higher percentage which have been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and again without formal hearings, the notable record of success which the Board has had in the Appellate Courts; the decline of strikes over issues of recognition and discrimination since 1937.

Considering these positive contributions of the Board, I submit that the board has done a job for which it deserves public gratitude."

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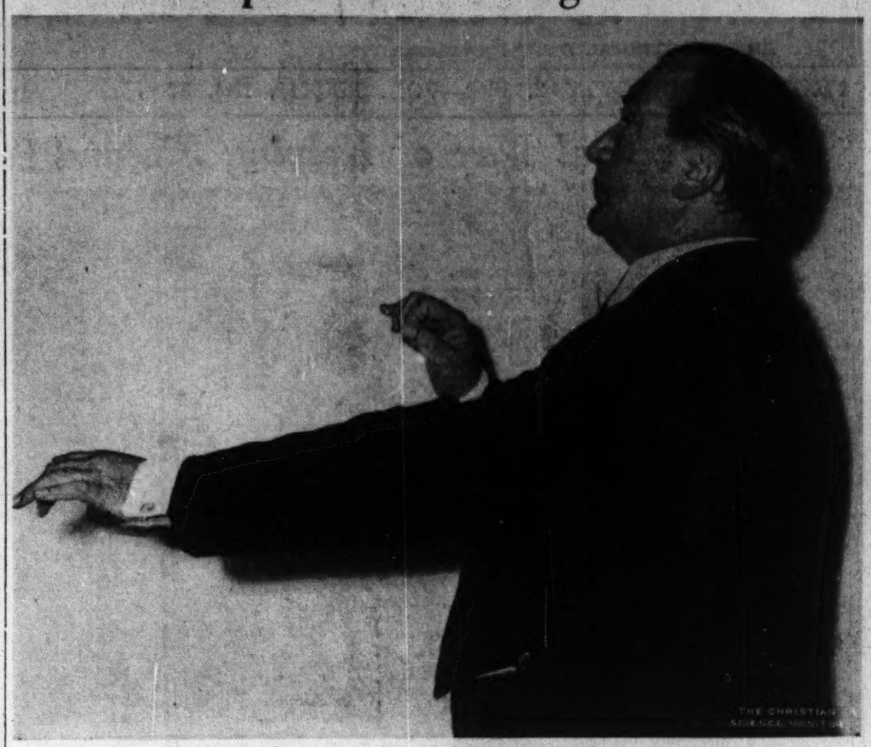

Albert Coates
Guest Conductor of Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra

Top Conductors Answer Los Angeles Call

By Hal D. Crain
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Tenth of 20 Articles

Los Angeles

The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, now in the twenty-first year of its existence, is achieving its majority through unusual struggles. "Ad astra per aspera," might indeed be written of this cultural institution that was founded 20 years ago by the late William A. Clark, Jr., and into whose coffers he poured large sums of money. Last fall, uncertainty shrouded the future of the orchestra. Despite public appeals, the season's guarantee fund of $150,000 had not been forthcoming, resulting in the abandonment of plans for the usual 24-weeks season, and the announcement that a 12-weeks series would be begun after the holidays. This brought complaints from musicians who had received offers of contracts for screen and radio.

Augmenting the general uncertainty was the indisposition of Otto Klemperer, for five years the regular conductor of the orchestra. A leave of absence was granted him for the year, and other leaders had to be obtained. Most of the obstacles have been overcome, and plans call for a season of 16 weeks, now underway. There has also been a change of locale for most of the concerts, in an effort to arouse new interest.

Bruno Walter was the first of the guest conductors. The others are Leopold Stokowski and Albert Coates.

The decision to give concerts in Hollywood would seem to be a felicitous one. Because of the great success of the summer concerts in Hollywood Bowl, the movie city has become the focal point for the greater musical activities of the community. Although, acoustically, the Auditorium is an excellent hall, the more modern Pantages Theater undoubtedly adds a certain luster to concerts—a brilliance that has been needed. The main floor and one balcony accommodate 2,800 persons. In addition, there is a roomy stage. The list of soloists this year includes the names of Fritz Kreisler, Jascha Heifetz, Josef Hofmann, and Sergé Rachmaninoff.

These changes are undoubtedly bringing new interest to the organization, and should also lighten the burdens financially. Just how permanent the effect will be, remains to be seen, since this community is notoriously fickle in its musical taste and preference for symphony conductors.

The orchestra itself is composed of first rate musicians; all are American citizens and about 60 per cent are native-born Americans. Practically all have played in other orchestras and many have sat under the world's greatest conductors. There has been much talk of American symphonic compositions, but the public seems to want what it already knows and likes and is inclined to stay at home when the native aspirant is given a chance. In the five years that Mr. Klemperer has been conductor, little real interest has been displayed in American music or musicians. On at least one occasion, singers were brought from Vienna for a performance that could have been accomplished just as successfully by artists already in California.

Two reasons might be cited among those that skidded the orchestra in the doldrums. In the early days of the Hollywood Bowl, nearly two decades ago, the idea of music for the masses was potent enough to bring great throngs to hear the masterpieces of musical literature, played out of doors. The effect was magnificent. Gradually there crept in the pernicious idea of guest conductors. Immediately, the emphasis was shifted to personality. People cared less what symphony was being played than what conductor would be seen and heard. School children no longer saved their pennies for season books of 25-cent tickets, and fewer and fewer working persons cared to spend 75 cents to hear a symphony at a distance of a quarter of a mile.

The second reason to be noted is akin to the first. Few cities can boast more famous names than Hollywood. It is an open secret that few who own such names care much about music, yet their names on patron lists are considered good publicity. But personality as such, in Hollywood, is a drug on the market. No one is interested in the comings and goings of the most famous star.

Now that the Association has come of age, it is to be hoped that childish things will be discarded and that music will come into its rightful heritage in the Southland. This is a fertile field and the harvests are waiting to be garnered. Music in the schools has achieved a high pinnacle of appreciation, excellent teachers are turning students into professionals, and the influx of visitors bring hordes of music lovers. Hence, with practically $100,000 in the bank, an orchestra of sterling worth, three world-famous conductors, and two unexcelled auditoriums, the Southern California Symphony Association should begin its grown-up existence with such vigor that the resultant momentum would carry it well into maturity.

France Upholds Search Right For Contraband in U. S. Mail

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—France strongly upheld its right to search United States mails today, pointing out that more than 25,000 packages and 5,000 letters, with contents valued at $8,000,000, "exported by Nazi agents in the United States" had been seized in the past three months.

A communiqué of the French Blockade Ministry, supporting Britain's contention that the Allies are within their rights in examining United States and other neutral mails in their search for contraband, said that goods seized included a heavy traffic in foodstuffs labeled "commercial samples."

Rights Defined

Like the note in which Great Britain two weeks ago rejected a United States protest against examination of mails, the French communiqué said the rights of belligerents in this respect were clearly defined in the eleventh Hague Convention in 1907.

Moreover, it asserted, "the United States Government on May 5, 1916, admitted that notes and negotiable instruments were comparable to merchandise and submitted as such to the same exercise of belligerents' rights."

The Blockade Ministry expressed the Allies' desire to reduce cargo and mail delays to a minimum, and suggested that a "navicert", or "passport" system, might speed the passage of ships.

[Britain, in rejecting the United States protest, said that a large scale "racket" has sprung up in the United States to get foreign exchange to Germany by sending cash and checks through the mail.

[Spokesmen said evidence also had been uncovered that traffic in food for Germany from the United States and South America was organized on an "enormous scale" and that "sample packages" were widely employed.]

Clipper Mails, Too

"Immunity of postal correspondence," the communiqué said, "canont be invoked to facilitate operations of the enemy."

Emphasizing the British position that examination of trans-Atlantic Clipper mails at Bermuda was a matter of "contraband control" rather than "censorship," the communiqué added.

"Besides, it does not seem that this examination has involved long delays prejudicial to normal mail movements."

Altmark at Sea

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—A Government spokesman yesterday denied reports that the German escort ship Altmark, which accompained the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, had penetrated the British blockade to reach the port of Bremerhaven with 300 British seamen prisoners.

German sources in Buenos Aires previously had reported that they learned the 12,000-ton vessel reached Bremerhaven Jan. 25.

The British seamen were crew members of ships sunk by the Admiral Graf Spee before she was driven into Montevideo Harbor Dec. 13 in a running battle with three British cruisers.

The Altmark, which had been accompanying the Graf Spee on the battleship's raiding expedition, was not engaged in that battle.

British skippers freed from the Admiral Graf Spee were reported to have described the Altmark as a disguised combination raider, supply, and prison ship.

It was said to have been especially built before the war as an auxiliary for the pocket battleship, appearing on the high seas in the guise of an innocent merchantman. Actually it was reported, the Altmark mounted three six-inch guns hidden behind shutters, plus anti-aircraft guns.

Nazis Pleased

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—Intensive German air raids on Britain's East Coast shipping Jan. 29 and 30 have demonstrated that England is vulnerable to air attack at any point between the Thames and the Shetland Islands, quarters close to the High Command asserted today.

A careful study of the experiences of fliers participating in the raids is being made, these quarters said, and may have an important bearing on future activities of the Nazi Air Force.

It was disclosed that the German airmen, flying in intense cold and adverse conditions, had used oxygen respirators for several hours before taking part in the attacks which the Germans claimed destroyed 50,000 tons of shipping.

Meanwhile, 20 survivors of the 5,625-ton Greek liner Eleni Stathatos, torpedoes and sunk by a German submarine Jan. 28 reached the Eire shore today. They said they were in lifeboats for four days during which thirteen other members of the crew perished. The crew originally consisted of 32 Greeks and one Irishman.

The British lifeboat service was credited Feb. 2 with rescuing 1,273 persons in the first five months of the war—more than in the last two years of peactime.

Turkish Press: Is It 'Free' Of Restriction?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—In their sporadic skirmishes with contemporaries in Berlin and Moscow, Turkish editorialists have been at pains to distinguish the status of this country's press as contrasted with that of the official organs with which they cross swords. And in their proud assertion that Turkish journalism is free and uncontrolled they proclaim a relative truth.

But that the French-language "evening" Istanbul was recently suppressed for a day, for implying that Premier Mussolini's daughter, Countess Edda Ciano, is the power behind Italian politics, just at the time Turkish diplomacy was hoping to meet Rome on the Balkan issue, suggests a degree of restriction local newspapermen are not as frank to admit.

Fact Avoids Friction

That restriction does exist. But its significance, as well as any danger of distortedly-molded opinion arising from it, is claimed to be negligible by reason of one "unassailable fact": Republican Turkey's official policy of compact, unimperialistic, national home-development, concentrating always on the beam in its own eye rather than meddling with the mote in its neighbor's, has proved itself so well conceived, that so long as the press prints the truth, friction between it and authority stays a remote possibility.

Occasionally an underground order does go out from Ankara to the national press. It is evoked usually by one of those rare periods of change in the country's policy; generally a switch so swift and acute that the newspapers cannot be expected to sense it themselves and adapt their tone to it quickly enough.

A case in point was the recent overnight change in official sentiment toward Italy. For years Ankara's attitude had permitted leader-writers to fill their pens with acid, Then came the Government's realization that Turko-Italian co-operation in the Balkans might solve a centuries-old problem. As instantaneity was the quality around which success could be built, the peril of a temporarily unaware press spoiling the scheme was avoided by the immediate circulation of "advice" to editorial writers that it was Ankara's opinion that a more influential, responsible, and better-intentioned country than Italy would be hard to discover.

Wide Variance in Opinion

Apart from Ankara's Ulus (Instruction) no Turkish newspaper reflects in confined detail official opinion. Naturally, broad deductions from the tone of every leading article in every newspaper indicate official opinion insofar as they indicate official sanction. But the effect of many different writers speculating and constructing, produces a variation of opinion that paints the color into the Turkish press. Far from piping the monotone of narrow conformity which characterizes totalitaria's restricted efforts, Istanbul's newspaper orchestra plays a symphony of counterpoint.

While Deputy Hussein Jehid Yalchin's paper, Yeni Sabah (New Morning), is vigorously threatening to publish extracts of Captain von Rintelin's "Dark Invader" if German Ambassador Franz von Papen's propaganda department is not soft-pedaled, Deputy Yunus Nadi's Djumhuriyet (Republic) is pleading for acceleration in Turko-German commercial relations.

Sensationalism Prevails

Istanbul remains the traditional home of Turkish journalism. Its "Fleet Street," the Babali Sokak, and its neighborhood, clatter daily to the setting of a score of newspapers. Their sale, 12 hours late, in Ankara, appreciably exceeds the figures of the local semi-official Ulus. They are all well edited, brightly made up and predominantly "sensational." Djumhuriyet's claimed circulation of 35,000 marks the high, but Tan (Dawn), a left-inclined publication, and the live-wire Yeni Sabah, on its frequent scoop editions, press the record hard. Progress in the elimination of illiteracy has gradually affected circulations, but they boomed most rapidly when the price was reduced for the popular "dailies" from five piasters (the cost of a half-kilo bread-loaf) to three piasters.

The Anadolu Ajansi (Anatolian Agency), on which local papers rely for the bulk of foreign news, and which is widely distributed several times daily in Turkish and French to subscribers in mimeographed bulletin form, is an alert and reliable organization. Duplicated in Istanbul and Ankara, its modern radio teleprinter has constant direct contact with the main capitals of the world.

Apart from Ankara, the weekly French-language digest of Ulus, Istanbul publishes four French-language daily newspapers, also one in German and two in Greek. Most are subsidized by Embassies.

The provincial daily press features many ambitious and attractive journals, notably at Izmir and Eskishenhir.

Italian Liner Brings Exiles From Germany

NEW YORK (AP)—The Italian liner Conte di Savoia arrived Feb. 1 with 18 American citizens and 550 refugees from Germany and Nazi-dominated countries among its 960 passengers.

Passengers included John Lodge, screen actor and son of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

The First Abdication

The first recorded abdication of a sovereign was Sylla, the Roman dictator, in 79 B.C.

221 Relief Groups Listed; Patriotism Is Questioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—There are more than 800 organizations in the United States cloaked in "pseudo patriotism" which are engaged in hate-inciting anti-alien propaganda and promoting an un-American attitude toward the foreign-born, according to a report by Dr. Albert Parry, New York University lecturer, for presentation at the fourth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign-Born to be held in Washington on March 2 and 3. The report was made public by Ernest Hemingway, author, today, who characterized members of these alleged anti-alien groups as "false patriots."

"They serve to spread hatred, oppression and confusion that can only be harmful to the welfare of the American people," Mr. Hemingway declared. "The facts disclosed in this special report on anti-alien propaganda demand that every American interested in maintaining democracy and liberty in this country support every effort to defeat the schemes of these un-American programs of hatred and oppression. The attack upon the so-called alien today is in essence an attack upon the rights of all Americans, native and foreign-born, citizen and non-citizen. It is a disguised assault on our democratic institutions."

Mr. Hemingway urged that every effort be made to prevent the passage of the 70-odd anti-alien bills now in Congress.

The report names as the "most active and extreme in their attack upon the foreign-born" the following: the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, the Immigration Conference Board, the Vindicators, the Associated Farmers, the American Nationalist Federation, the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts, the American Nationalist Party, the American Patriotic Guards, the Black Legion, the American White Guards, the American Crusaders, the Order of '76, Paul Reveres, Inc., James True Associates and the "Christian Front."

The report sharply condemns the activities of United States Senator Robert Rice Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, co-author of a bill which would establish a tightened passport system and stringent police surveillance of aliens, and who, it charges, advocates "wholesale deportation of aliens and complete suspension of immigration for a period of five years."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Individuals in the United States are contributing relief funds to warring nations through 221 different private organizations, State Department records show.

That is the number of persons and groups registered during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1939. Together they had collected, up to the first of the year, a grand total of $1,756,608, of which $934,614 had actually been spent for relief in the countries for which it was collected.

In addition, the American Red Cross, exempt from registration by presidential proclamation, has sent abroad $991,000 in cash and $300,000 worth of American-made garments and surgical dressings.

Most of the money has gone to Poland and Finland, and to evacuees in France and Great Britain.

The private organizations range from such groups as the Polish Business and Professional Men's Club of Los Angeles which had reported no collections, to the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, with headquarters in Chicago, which has collected $202,442 and sent $181,065 of it to Poland, up to the first of the year.

Other large collectors of funds were the American Friends of France, Inc., New York, $40,571 collected for France; American Society for British Medical and and Civilian Aid, Inc., New York, $88,906 for Great Britain and France; American Society for French Medical and Civilian Aid, $71,184; Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, $55,462 for Poland; Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, $22,246 for Poland and France; Polish American Council, Chicago, $91,722 for Poland; Polish Relief Fund, Detroit, $75,995 for Poland.

Among the groups reporting no funds collected up to Jan. 1 were the American Committee for Christian Refugees, New York; American Fund for Wounded in France, Worcester, Mass.; Bundles for Britain, New York; Fashion Group, Inc., New York; Fund for Relief of Scientists, Men of Letters, and Artists of Moscow, New York; International Artists' Community Club, Washington, D. C.; Les Amities Feminines de la France, New York; Polish-American Citizens of Shirley, Mass.; Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass.; Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls; Societe Française de St. Louis, Inc.; United Opoler Relief of New York; United Polish Societies of Bronx County, New York.

Sharecroppers Pioneering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Here, in scattered sections of Arkansas, a score or more of former sharecroppers are hewing out timber tracts, throwing up rude log homes, preparing to venture on a new independent farm life. With courage and ingenuity they are painting brighter shades in the otherwise dark-hued picture of the sharecropper.

And while this situation is perhaps too limited in its scope to warrant generalities about the sharecropper, these contrasting pictures turn attention to the importance of the human factor rooted behind it all.

People on the street corners here concede that only the recent intervention of Gov. Lloyd Stark of Missouri forestalled another piling up of sharecroppers' tents along the road near Sikeston, Mo., as last year, in protest against what the farmers claim to be eviction from their homes.

Agreements Expired

Tenant leases or verbal arrangements in Missouri, we learn, traditionally begin and end on Jan. 10. Governor Stark, spurred by the severe weather, prevailed on land owners and tenants to take no further action until at least Feb. 1. It is reported that he talked or made contact with the owner of every piece of land from which a farmer claimed he was to be evicted. At any rate the threatened uprising failed to mature.

What may happen now that the truce time limit is up, no one seems to know.

But now to get down to those Arkansas pioneers.

Some time ago the Governor's Tenant Advisory Committee, knowing that owners couldn't be expected just to turn their land over to the sharecroppers, looked about for pieces that might be used. Someone thought of looking through the tax books. They found thousands of acres that had reverted to the State for failure to pay taxes. Out of other old records they dug more tracts, some of them abandoned by timber cutters, some reclaimed, and some simply never homesteaded.

It was unused land, most of it. True enough, unwanted. Much of it covered with second-growth timber. It is all isolated—owners may not be able to get their produce to market for many weeks during the year because of bad roads. And practically all of it is river bottom land, which partly accounts for its long disuse. But the bugaboo of bottom lands, periodic flooding, is near dissipation.

Theirs After Two Years

Anyway, the committee let it be known among the sharecroppers that they could occupy homestead tracts merely by payment of a $10 "donation fee." After two years if they have improved it for farming they get the deed from the State.

There wasn't exactly a rush for this land. Most farmers know what it means to build from the ground up in these sections. But it is nevertheless being taken up at a surprising rate. A total of 21 hardy, determined sharecropper families made their donation payments, shouldered their meager possessions, and set out for their new life, all within one week recently.

Already simple board or log shacks are going up, just something for shelter. It's real pioneering. But these folks are ready for it. It means independence, freedom from uncertainty, something better than relief.

"Better," one of them drawled, "than makin' a fuss and gettin' froze too."

It is true that this isn't typical of the conditions or the opportunities in the whole Midsouth cotton area. Only a small fraction of those in real danger of suffering from a combination of economic causes could be taken care of in this way.

For the rest there must be something else.

"Just showing them there is something better," one planter said, "doesn't seem to do much good. They've got to be made somehow to really want something better."

The answer isn't simple, but social workers, asked about the most vital need, reply in one breath "education."

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Behind the Headlines

Spring will bring its usual beauty and promise of fruition despite the threats of warring leaders to make the season one of misery and suffering—Guarding against fear.

Springtime is a season of sweet renewal of life. We await its coming with joyful anticipation. It brings beauty unsurpassed, and promise of fruition.

Yet there is a conspiracy afoot to make the spring of 1940 a time of unprecedented misery and suffering, of terror and slaughter.

Reichsführer Hitler assures us that the worst horrors of war are in the offing, and spokesmen of the Allies have said or implied as much.

Instead of springing blade and bursting blossom, the world is promised bursting shell and exploding bomb. In place of vernal glory, we are offered an inferno.

But Spring Will Come

Still, in spite of threats and cries of rage, spring will work its yearly miracle. There will be blade and blossom. There will be joy, and springing life, and promise of fruition. No shouts of demagogues, nor shells from guns, can stop these things.

Those who have learned the secret of enduring spring will carry the season in their hearts, as always. Their smiles will brighten each successive day, as ever in the past. Their words will bring comfort, and even beauty, into the life of all with whom they come in contact.

These true devotees of spring, who even in midwinter shed about them the cheery sunlight of hope and love, are the world's invincibles. They are undismayed by threats and portents, because they heed them not. Such things can take no foothold where there is no fear, and fear is not in these guileless children of the spring.

Threats Are Not Facts

Threats and portents, after all, are only threats and portents. They are not realities. They forecast evils of the future, which most of the time do not materialize. Those evils, at this present moment, have no existence but in the imagination of mankind. We can prevent their realization in actual experience.

The louder the threat, the less probability there is of its being carried out. Threats are a bully's business, made in unreasoning rage, which in itself is preparation for defeat.

All the threats ever uttered cannot make a fact, but they sometimes serve as warnings to the threatened, and make it possible to prevent the fulfillment of the threat.

Spring Is Always With Us

We refuse to be deprived of spring, the real spring of bud and blossom. It is always with us, and cannot be taken from us.

Only last week I visited a place called Death Valley. It got its name from pioneers who, nearly a century ago, suffered hardship in its barren, salt-encrusted basin. Legends grew up about its deadliness. It was said that neither man nor beast could live within its confines. Yet history now reveals that, of thousands who braved its passage in search of gold, hardly a single person perished within its boundaries. Today, you can swim in beautiful open-air pools, amid luxurious surroundings, where men once feared that they would die of thirst.

Biologists reveal that animal life abounds even here, in one of the world's most desolate reaches. And as I drove among its barren hills and canyons, I found thousands upon thousands of sunflowers, and great patches of little white and purple phacelias in blossom. The ranger said they had been blooming all winter.

Calling a place Death Valley does not make it deadly, nor prevent the blossoming throughout the winter of spring wild flowers.

Guarding Against Fear

We will not sacrifice our spring for any man-made season of hatred and destruction.

We will not yield to fear of what may come, nor, like the trees of which Keats wrote, "ever bid the spring adieu."

Rex Miller

'Kitten on the Keys'

William C. Eckenberg

Photograph in New York Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—More than 600 photographs covering the whole range of news photography, including spot news, sports, pictorial, feature and color prints are being hung in a gallery of the Empire State Building today for the fifth annual exhibit of the Press Photographers' Association of New York, open to the public from Feb. 5 through Feb. 24. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, attended a preview. Prize-winning photographs will be announced Feb. 5. The Harvey Deuell Award, a statue modeled by Mme. Suzanne Silvercruys, sculptor, lecturer, and author, will be presented to the winner of the spot news class.

Tokyo Diet Thrown in Turmoil By Criticism of Army Policy

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Lower House of Japan's Parliament was thrown into turmoil today when a member criticized the Government's China policy and suggested that Japanese troops be withdrawn to make possible a negotiated peace.

Takao Saito, veteran M. P. and a leader of the Minseito, strongest of Japanese political parties, pointedly asked the Government to explain the meaning of "the new order in East Asia"—the term used officially for the program of making China an economic and military dependency of Japan.

Mr. Saito is famous for his criticisms of the Army and caused similar sensations in the 1935 and 1938 Diet sessions by attacking military domination of national policy.

Cries of "No! No!" greeted his assertion today that "peace can only be invited when a country keeps its armed power in the background." His hearers understood this to be a suggestion that the Army be withdrawn from China before any attempt to make peace with the proposed Wang Ching-wei regime.

Japanese military leaders in China are supporting establishment of such a regime under Wang, disaffected former Premier of China, but have declined to promise withdrawal of troops.

Against Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING—What began in North China some six months ago as an anti-British movement appears to have turned into a general movement against Christian missions. In any event the net result has been the closing of well over half the British missions in North China and attacks on some American and French mission enterprises.

Not even the Japanese now bother to deny at all seriously that the movement is Japanese-sponsored. Indeed there is the assertion of an official military spokesman in Peking that, "The Chinese cannot carry on the anti-British movement without the help of the Japanese—there is a connection between Japanese sentiment and Chinese action."

The Japanese army in China appears to be firmly set against two aspects of foreign mission work in this country—education and medical work as well as against evangelism. The chief attacks so far have been against missions which run schools for children and also hospitals. As a result, 65 per cent of British mission hospitals have been affected. Of these 15 have been closed entirely and five are running only with their Chinese staffs, no Britons being able to remain.

Devious Methods Used

American missions have been subjected to interference in Kaifeng, where a middle school was closed, and at Chenlu in North Honan. A French Roman Catholic mission has been attacked at Hochien in south Hopei and some Chinese attached to the mission fired on and killed. In addition there is recalled the case of the murder of nine Roman Catholic priests of various European nationalities at Chengting in Hopei in 1937 and the murder of a French priest by Japanese in Shantung.

Typical systems of getting rid of foreign missionaries whose presence is not desired are as follows:

At Taiyuanfu, Shansi, the entire Chinese congregation was arrested after a Sunday service. Many were held for some days. Then the foreign missionaries told that harm, even death, might come to those under arrest if the missionaries did not leave.

Chanteh, in Honan, saw the picketing of mission and hospital to prevent servants and workers entering the premises. This was followed by formal requests for evacuation backed up by hand-grenades thrown over the walls at night and compound gates set on fire.

Kaifeng had schools and missions closed by general agitation and threats to parents not to register their children at Mission schools.

At Hochien in Hopei mission workers were threatened with injury if they didn't leave, and when they agreed to comply were forced to sign documents stating that they "left voluntarily."

In Peking British mission schools were left without pupils and forced to close when agitators sent threatening letters to parents instructing them to register their children only at Japanese sponsored schools.

Textbooks 'Rectified'

Afterward one American mission school received an intimation that pupils would probably register again if the school saw fit to employ some Japanese staff—for an American Roman Catholic school.

In Shansi Province missionaries have been forced to leave stations in eight different towns. In most cases their property, although officially sealed, has been confiscated for use by the Japanese army, which insists that the inhabitants shall receive only Japanese medical attention and Japanese dictated education. The same applies to Hopei Province and north Honan.

One of the constant complaints of the Japanese before the invasion of China was the alleged anti-Japanese nature of Chinese education. Japanese occupied cities soon after the war began soon had this "rectified" by the invading army. Text books were carefully edited along Japanese lines, or against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his regime. Japanese language became an obligatory subject. The invading army seems determined that the latest Chinese generation shall be brought up in a Japanese educational mould. The foreign mission schools stand in the way of this plan, hence Japanese feel that foreign missions must go.

City Improves Street Safety in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—To celebrate success of the street safety program which reduced Kansas City's traffic fatality list from 69 in 1938 to 32 in 1939, a three-day Safety Fair is being held this week in the Municipal Auditorium.

It is no occasion of mere self-congratulation. Rather an exposition of the methods by which last year's success was achieved, together with information intended to produce increasingly better records. It is believed to be the first undertaking of its type in the Nation, and is being watched with interest by National Safety Council officials.

Participating are all the agencies concerned in motorcar safety from manufacturer to police. The fair reaches also into the safety phases of air transport and of industry, but the major emphasis is on traffic.

Car Safety Stressed

The 1940 models of various motorcars are displayed, with attention directed to the increased safety factors, the absence of protruding knobs, more positive and responsive controls, warning lights on the speedometer that keep the driver mindful of his speed, windshield defrosters, and so on.

A tire manufacturer demonstrates tires and tubes which protect the motorist from the dangers of blowouts.

The Kansas City Safety Council, leader in the campaign, presents a motion picture made especially for the fair, dramatizing right and wrong ways to drive, and the results of speeding and carelessness.

Real Job by Police

Probably most interest at the fair centers on the Police Department's displays and demonstrations, staffed by policemen in the smart new brown uniforms with Sam Browne belts with which the entire department has just been outfitted. It is the police, more than any other single factor, who have been responsible for the sharp reduction in motorcar accidents, it is explained.

Since October, 1938, when 12 persons were killed by motorcars, the police have concentrated on stopping carelessness and drunkenness at the wheel.

Even before the Pendergast political organization lost control of the department, the word had been passed out that traffic tickets were to be immune to "fixing." Traffic law enforcement became strict.

When a board appointed by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark took charge last summer and chose Leon B. Reed from the ranks of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be chief, the campaign went on with even greater intensity.

Stop watch speed checks were instituted at intersections. An accident investigation squad was trained to expertness and equipped with cameras and other accurate devices.

"Drunkometer" Used

A "drunkometer" to indicate the amount of alcohol in a driver's breath was installed at headquarters; but a determined effort was made to keep drinkers away from the wheel, instead of merely catching them after the damage was done.

On week-end nights, special details were assigned to areas where saloons and night clubs are numerous; and persons who staggered when they approached their parked cars were advised to find other transportation.

The most dramatic improvement, however, came with the fixing of a 25-mile speed limit at night. The daytime maximum on traffic ways and boulevards is 35 miles an hour. Formerly that was allowed at night, too; but even with rigid traffic law enforcement it was found a disproportionate number of accidents occurred in the hours of darkness. The 25-mile speed limit was invoked for trial, and the results have been so outstanding that there has been no suggestion of a return to the higher speed.

How steadily the police have worked is indicated by the fact that in 1939, the total of traffic tickets issued and arrests made was slightly over 100,000, or a little more than one for each motorcar in the city.

After years of almost unbridled freedom, Kansas City drivers were slow to accept the new order of things. But at last a new attitude of courtesy and care is becoming apparent, and Kansas City this week is celebrating, not how fast it goes places, but how safely.

Any Socialized Medicine Plan By U. S. Opposed by Coalition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic, and Fraternal Societies went on record at its annual meeting here against "any form of socialized medicine administered by the Government."

The Coalition, with which 114 different groups interested in national defense, genealogy, and patriotic endeavor are affiliated, also advocated termination of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, a 10-year ban on immigration, and continuation of the Dies investigation.

Its resolution on socialized medicine was worded as follows:

"Whereas there is much misleading propaganda and some confusion as to the difference between socialized medicine and co-operative health and welfare activities, and whereas in those countries that have experimented with such plans, a dismal failure has resulted, therefore be it resolved that the American Coalition oppose any form of socialized medicine which would be administered by any branch of Government, regardless of the co-operation or interest of those for whom the service was provided; and be it further resolved that this opposition to socialized medicine does not embrace voluntary co-operative efforts for providing medical attention and care provided by groups of individuals not under Government direction."

Member organizations of the Coalition claim a membership of about 1,250,000. Among the more prominent are the Aeronautical Association of America, American Defense Council, Order of De Molay, Colonial Dames of America, and Sons of the American Revolution. Present Chairman of the Coalition is John B. Trevor, New York lawyer.

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, former defense chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is secretary.

Originator of Reinforced Concrete Honored at Berkeley High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The transitory fame of one of California's illustrious pioneer engineers was revived here recently as a result of the construction of a new shops building at Berkeley High School.

One the façade of this structure, occupying a prominent spot among the names of such mechanical geniuses as Edison, Bell, and Marconi, was that of E. L. Ransome. Curious citizens reading these names of humanity's benefactors, wondered at the inclusion of Ransome among them.

Among the curious was Frank Berg, City Councilman, who got in touch with the Board of Education and the Mayor's office. "Who's E. L. Ransome?" he asked.

"Sorry," was the reply. "We haven't any information about Ransome."

It wasn't until contact was made with Will G. Corlett, co-architect of the structure and the one who suggested the name of Ransome be included in the roll of honor, that a satisfactory answer was elicited.

"Who's Ransome?" echoed Mr. Corlett. "Why' he's the man who built the old California Academy of Science in San Francisco, and the Stanford University Museum. He was the inventor of the reinforced concrete type of building, and he held the original patent in this country on this kind of material. Why, back in the nineties he was an engineer of international repute."

Mr. Corlett also revealed that Mr. Ransome had lived in San Francisco, and had begun erecting buildings of reinforced concrete in California and adjoining Pacific Coast States as far back as 1861. These facts have been publicized in local newspapers, so that now when visitors, stopping to admire the new High School shops building which cost about $300,000, comment upon the name of Ransome in the structure's honor roll, natives present are quick to reply.

First U. S. Envoy to Britain

Thomas Pinckney was the first Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain.

New York City Assessments For Taxes Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The total taxable assessed valuation of New York City's real estate and special franchises is $16,679,622,285, approximately $39,000,000 higher than for 1939, according to tentative figures announced by William Stanley Miller, President of the Tax Commission, today. The total will, however, fall off before final valuations are placed on the tax rolls, due to certiorari proceedings and adjustments which must be decided before the close of the present fiscal taxing period on June 30, 1940, he added.

Mr. Miller said property owners, regardless of the worth of their holdings, may obtain simplified blanks on which to file protests against the assessed valuation.

"Any property owner can fill out this form without the help of a lawyer or an expert, since the property owner knows more about his own property than any persons whom he would retain," he added. "The form may be filed free of charge and a hearing will be given upon request free of charge."

New York City property is divided by the Commission into three classes—ordinary real estate, valued at $14,602,063,468; real estate of utility corporations, $1,411,138,280, and special franchises, figures for which are not available, although they are expected to run about $666,460,537.

The Equitable Office Building at 120 Broadway, with a tentative assessed valuation of $29,000,000, was, as it has been for several years, the most highly valued single structure in the city, although the Rockefeller Center group of buildings ran up a total valuation of $92,000,000, including $28,500,000 for the RCA Building. Other highly assessed structures were the Empire State Building at $27,250,000; the Bank of Manhattan, at $20,500,000, 1 Wall Street, at $19,000,000, and the New York Stock Exchange, at $18,000,000.

A flood of protests from property owners and officials of taxpayers' organizations were made public today strenuously objecting to the assessments. Proposals were advanced for establishment of a State Board of Assessment Review to give property owners "justice."

Democracy Essay Wins Pastor $500

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The Rev. G. Aubrey Young, a pastor of Quarryville, Pa, won a $500 first prize in the adult division of the Town Hall Essay Contest on the subject, "What Does American Democracy Mean to Me?" George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, announced today. Mr. Young has been invited to speak in a radiocast of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," and his essay will appear in the March issue of Current History.

Second place, with a cash prize of $200, went to George N. Leighton, student at Howard University, Washington, and third prize of $100 went to Carolyn Anspacher, of the San Francisco Chronicle. In addition, 20 winners of honorable mentions received cash prizes of $10. There were more than 12,000 essays submitted in the contest.

"I have not always agreed with President Roosevelt any more than Martin Niemoller has agreed with Hitler; but I remain a free and independent pastor, while he is in solitary confinement in a prison camp," Mr. Young wrote in part.

"I still have my home and my family; Niemoller is separated from his and lives in a narrow cell, containing a table, chair, and bed—'alone amid a death-like silence.' Furthermore, since I prize and respect my own freedom of thought and expression, I also believe in the same liberty for others."

Beauty and the Blackout: London in a New 'Light'

By R. Mallard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London by night is now a city of gently tinted cameos. Thanks to a slight letup for shopkeepers on the original stringent "blackout" restrictions which, unless the moon shone clear, wrapped the streets in a blanket of utter darkness, stabbed through intermittently by hand-torch flashes, the passing light of shaded vehicle lamps, and the winking red, green or amber crosses on the traffic signals.

The letup did not bring an effusion of light such as could serve as a guide to raiding aircraft. It did not even prevent pedestrians from apologizing politely to some of the piles of invisible sandbags which are literally London's most striking wartime feature after dark. But it did provide enough window illumination to prevent, say, a lady in quest of a new hat from seeking it unwittingly at the delicatessen store next door but one to the milliner's.

Such mundane articles as shoes, displayed in a shaft of amethyst hue, take on something of the enchantment of Cinderella's glass slipper. And what are merely folds of furnishing fabric by day acquire the changing gleam of shot silk as evening falls and the artistically conceived lighting is switched on.

The necessarily delicate hue of these subdued effects have given scope for artistry and ingenuity in the use of light and shade—chiefly shade—far surpassing the cruder obtrusions of neon brilliance. Seizing upon the slight concessions made by the Minister of Home Security, shopkeepers have in many cases adopted a technique worthy of modern stage production.

New Lighting Methods

In the sheltered arcades, in windows which give no direct light onto the street, shopkeepers all along have been allowed to illumine their wares with almost prewar brilliance. And for a while they provided centers of attraction profiting by the complete blackout of other people's windows, which became just caverns of deeper darkness in the darkness all around. Now, however, the arcade people have competition on the main streets, where the lighting specialist casts his more subtle spells—strictly within the confines of the window and never suffering the slimmest pencil of light to thrust onto the sidewalk.

Although London's nighttime air raid precautions have meant considerable discomfort for one and all and the restoration of street lighting on severely modified lines was a promise very warmly welcomed, the metropolitan blackout has not been without its beauty.

Londoners, for instance, have made acquaintance with the moon and stars again, have seen them shine down on Piccadilly Circus without the usual competition from blazing signs that scar the night with commercial slogans.

Eros is no longer there atop his statue-pedestal, poised delicately on one toe. In his stead stands a squat pyramid of sandbags, adorned with the exhortation "Lend for Victory." But as you walk the Circus in winter moonlight, the scene has greater aesthetic charm than ever it had in peacetime. Greeny-gray buildings outlined against blue-gray sky display a symmetry of design and contour unappreciated in the ordinary blaze of artificial lighting.

Acres of Tranquillity

London squares, in this moonlight, with few pedestrians and little traffic, are acres of tranquillity. Especially those in which shuttered Regency houses wear not a single jewel of light and the footsteps of the occasional passer echo among the branches of the plane trees, leafless black tracings bordering a rectangle of peaceful turf and shrubbery.

Through the very heart of London shimmers in moonlight Thames River, molten silver between its looming banks. And on the streets are other streams, crossed in places under the convoy of a white-coated tin-helmeted policeman. One silhouette on the sidewalk is joined by others. The shadow grows bigger until a large black mass indicates a crowd of pedestrians waiting to traverse the road. The white-coated figure advances into mid-stream, holds up his red storm-lantern, the traffic slows and comes to a stop. The black mass passes across the road. The lamp is lowered, the policeman returns to the pavement to collect the next convoy of pedestrians.

By an odd paradox the abandonment of London's street lighting brought back a character from the past—the lamplighter. Not the knight of the lamps who made his rounds at dusk with a tall lance on his shoulder, and paused to reach up to the standards. But a knight of the lamps who makes his rounds pushing a handcart piled with lighted lanterns, destined to mark out the traffic islands in the traffic stream. At dusk you may see him sowing his district with red warnings. And at dawn the rattle and crunch of his handcart are heard again as he collects his lamps, takes them away to be trimmed for their next spell of duty among the lights o' London.

Metal Shines Without Any Rubbing When Put Through Electropolisher

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2 (AP)—A new process to take the "elbow grease" out of metal polishing was described today.

It is adapted for every kind of industrial polishing except gold and silver, for everything from ash trays to huge castings. Called electropolishing, developed by the Battelle Memorial Institute here, an industrial research organization, it is similar in many ways to electroplating, but with the current in reverse.

Instead of depositing a plating of metal on the object, the current eats away the high spots of the surface and produces a fine clear polish.

This backhand electrical theory was first reported several years ago by two Frenchmen, P. A. Jacquet and P. Rocquet. But the Battelle process is declared for the first time to make the process cheap enough for industrial use and applicable for a wide variety of metals. It works equally well on steel, including the various stainless kinds, nickel, copper, brass, and zinc. Gold and silver have not been tried, because there has been no industrial call for this kind of polishing.

The electrical polishing eliminates buffing and other mechanical polishing operations. Two to ten minutes in the electrical bath gives complete polish. Not only the ordinarily polished parts, but the inaccessible areas are made equally brilliant.

The finish is said to be finer, lacking the scratches of mechanical polishing. It is more resistant to rust and chemical attack.

The method has been used on articles ranging from sheet metal and wire to complicated castings, and wrought and pressed metal wares.

Nova Scotia's Apples For Overseas Consumers

KENTVILLE, Nova Scotia—The Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board reports having handled over half a million barrels to mid-November last year. Of this total 230,601 barrels were sent to processing plants, while approximately 250,000 moved overseas, and 30,000 were marketed locally.

American Faces Japanese Trial

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP)—James R. Young, of Springfield, Ill., correspondent for International News Service, was charged formally today with violating that part of the Army criminal code relating to dissemination of false and slanderous rumors, Foreign Office spokesman Yakichiro Suma disclosed.

It was not known whether the case would come before a civil or military court, but the latter was said to be probable. Under the Army criminal code, separate from civil law, the maximum penalty in the event of conviction would be three years in prison.

Mr. Young was arrested Jan. 21. Since then he has been questioned almost daily at metropolitan police headquarters. Mr. Suma indicated that when this examination was concluded Mr. Young probably would be bound over for immediate trial.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the alleged offenses occurred when Mr. Young visited China between Oct. 16 and Jan. 6, and after his return.

Mr. Suma said the correspondent was charged "firstly, with sending from Shanghai and elsewhere to newspapers and magazines in the United States and Japan some 38 extremely slanderous news reports regarding the Japanese forces in various parts of China; and, secondly, with spreading fabrications and rumors regarding actions of Japanese forces in various parts of China among Japanese and foreigners in Tokyo between Jan. 6 and 19."

Indictments against Mr. Young were returned, Mr. Suma said, under sections relating to "false and malicious fabrications and rumors about military affairs during time of war or national emergency"; defining such fabrications and rumors; and providing for arrest of accused persons whther the actions were within or outside Japanese territory.

It was believed that the charges were based partly on speeches Mr. Young made in Shanghai and Tokyo.

Mr. Suma said the United States Embassy had expressed interest in Mr. Young's case but had made no formal protest or representations.

Flowers

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Now On! Great Savings in every department throughout the Store!

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You Don't Have To Be a Detective

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Denholm & McKay Co.

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Famous for Quality and Fashion

FOR TONIGHT'S SUPPER Serve

B&M BRICK-OVEN BAKED BEANS

CALIFORNIA PEA · YELLOW EYE · RED KIDNEY

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Fifth Avenue New York

we take pride in announcing that we now have a choice collection of

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those fabulous and precious furs, destined for women who demand the rare and the beautiful. Now on display in our fur department on the third floor . . . priced at 1050.00 to 1850.00 per skin.

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Arabia: Great Nations Come to Woo

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"As we come to the next to the last day of this course, we want to cover a race and its lands which has made much history—and which promises to make more in the near future; that is, Arabia and the Arabs. Arabia is a land—but it is made up of several countries. And because the Arabs are a well-defined and persisting race we really have to go beyond Arabia.

"Religion enters the picture along with race. Arabia is the center of Islam, the possession of Mecca falling to its lot. So it draws the attention of and has established strong ties with the thousands of Arabs outside Arabia and even the non-Arab followers of Islam. This area of racial and religious influence goes far afield from Arabia. It sweeps across all of Northern Africa, across the Near East, over to the Tibetan border. Start a strong action in Arabia and its tremors will be felt to these extremes."

Question: "I suppose since the Arabs are so very different from, say, the Anglo-Saxons, that estimating their political reactions is rather difficult, isn't it?"

Answer: "The Arab does demand some study to accurately estimate his attitude towards world happenings. But, and this will surprise many, the Arab is much more like the Anglo-Saxon along certain basic lines than you would at first imagine.

"For instance, your Anglo-Saxon is an individualist. So is your Arab. Your Anglo-Saxon is likely to be aristocratic of exterior, yet profoundly democratic underneath. So is your Arab. Your Anglo-Saxon is deeply devoted to tradition, your Arab likewise. And coming to unwritten codes of honor, certainly both of these races have them and use them to the full."

Question: "Those are certainly four basic similarities. But if these are true, then the Arab could hardly be an enthusiastic supporter of German dictatorship or even Italian Fascism, both of which completely deny Democracy."

Answer: "That's right. And you'll find that the hearts of the Arabs at this time are with the Allies. An Arab is a passionate lover of freedom. His very life is the freest possible. A born democrat, he insists on being able to approach his leaders or rulers on terms of equality. Now obviously German methods fly directly in the face of all this.

"Consider his religion—Islam. What does it emphasize above all else? The brotherhood of man. And the Arab's devotion to his religion is without price. It is often said, 'The Arab's soul is not to be bought.' He would rather be poor than a slave. In fact, a recent article in a German publication, looking towards stronger German influence in Arabia, frankly admits that Germany 'will never see the creation of a Pan-Arab Reich because the individual Arab countries, in their culture, habits and living standards, are as yet too heterogeneous.' In other words, Arabian freedom will never fit into any Nazi pattern."

Question: "Why has Britain been so interested in Arabia?"

Answer: "Let's look at the map. We find Arabia to be a huge peninsula, extending southward along one side of the Red Sea, its broad, squarish tip lapped by the waters of the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, the coast then running back northward again, bordered by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf.

"Next, what is England's so-called lifeline? It is the steamer route running past Gibraltar, along the Mediterranean to the Suez Canal, through the canal to the Red Sea, through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to the broad Arabian Sea, whence the ships continue on to India, Australia and New Zealand, or Singapore and Hong Kong. Now some 1700 miles of that route is along the shores of Arabia. Naturally Britain is interested in having those vital shores friendly. Also across the northern part of the peninsula lies the great imperial air route to India."

Question: "I seem to remember Italy doing a lot of broadcasting to the Arabs some time ago in an attempt to stir them against England. What was the result?"

Answer: "Not what the Italian Government bargained for. There are always some discontents who can be aroused. These were. But Britain's greatest concentration of Arab fire was due to the Palestine question. Italy's alliance with Hitler, who was already showing a kind of aggression most distasteful to the Arabs, started some questioning among Arab leaders. Then came a move which must have been made in desperation because of the Balkan situation, for it was extremely stupid following Italian efforts to win over the Arabs. This was the Italian invasion of Albania and the driving of its King Zog into exile. King Zog was a Mohammedan—and the Islam brotherhood doesn't forget that sort of thing. Germany's actions since then have, of course, completely capped the climax. So Germany and Italy have completely weakened themselves among the Arabs, while the latter have stopped the Palestine squabble in order to back Britain against Germany."

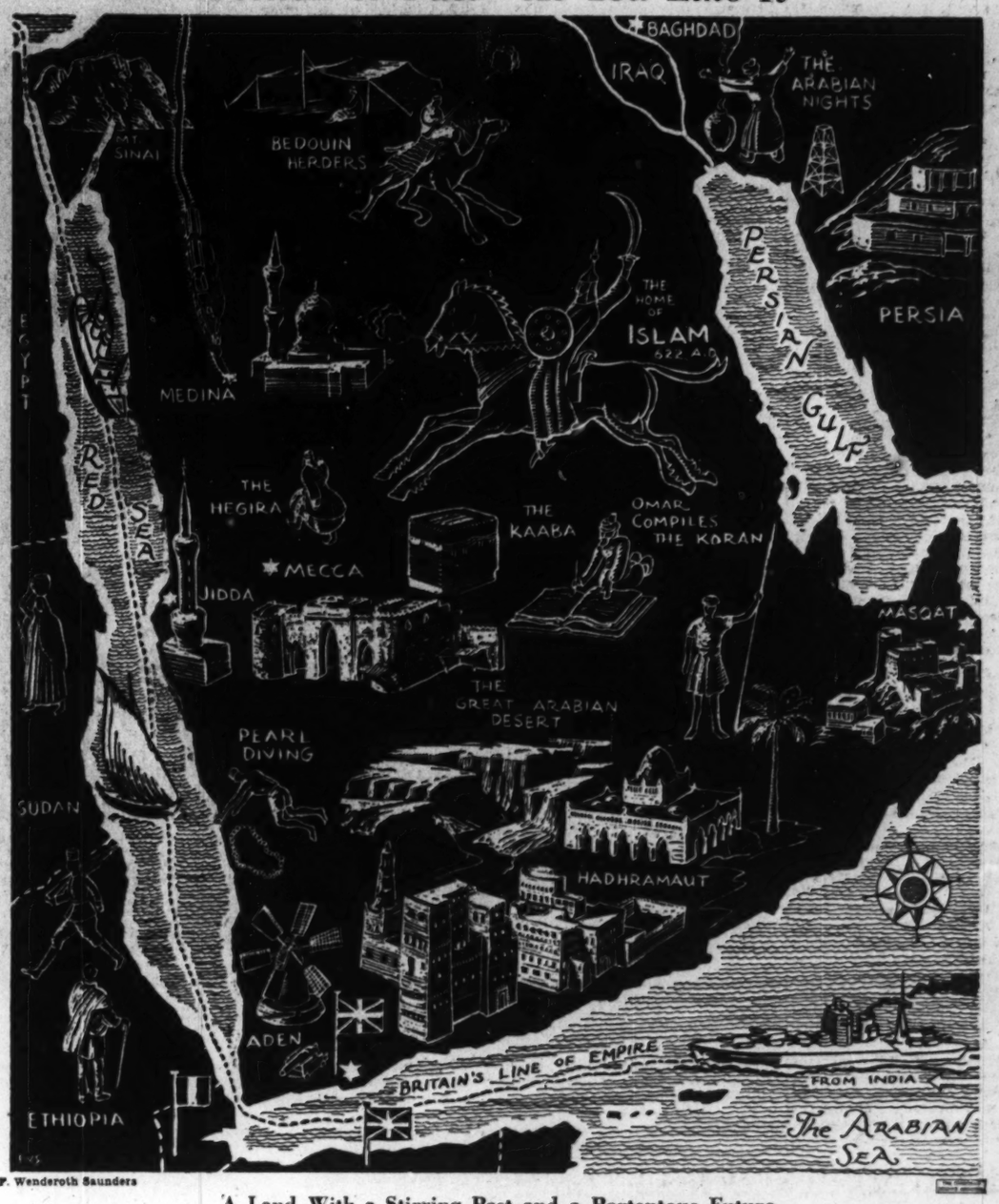
Question: "Haven't the Arabian countries all come out in favor of the Allies?"

Answer: "All except the largest one, Saudi Arabia, the vast desert land making up most of the actual area of the Arabian peninsula, which has announced its neutrality."

Question: "Could you tell us more about Saudi Arabia? Isn't that the state which has as its ruler the much-talked-about Ibn Saud?"

Answer: "Yes, it is. And we are fortunate today in having as our guest to answer your question Kenneth Williams, authority on the Near East and author of various books on Arabia and the East Mediterranean area—on Page 395."

Fiction or Fact—As You Like It



F. Wenderoth Saunders

A Land With a Stirring Past and a Portentous Future

Because much of Arabia is true desert and the temperature very high, exploration of this peninsula fabulously wealthy in legend is extremely difficult. Also, the country is not united into one nation, although Saudi Arabia, extending from coast to coast, is the dominating political division. The Arabs have lived here from time immemorial.

Cut on this line — Fold on this line — Cut on this line

A Regenerated Arabia

By Kenneth Williams

That King Abdul Aziz, ruler of that vast realm which stretches from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea and is called Saudi Arabia, is one of the greatest Arabs of all time, is now generally acknowledged. Many were the critics who prophesied that this physically dominating monarch, a mere desert warrior (as they thought), would not successfully govern the Hejaz, the Holy Land of Islam which he conquered in 1924-1925. Such critics anticipated a revolt of the Hejazis and a return to the Hashimite dynasty which Ibn Saud—the name by which this Arab king commonly goes—had dispossessed.

The fact is, however, that Ibn Saud has gone from strength to strength. He has shown remarkable versatility and foresight. He rules with an iron but also with a discriminating hand. His is in some ways a patriarchal society, in which the Islamic law is administered with its full rigor, but he has infused into it many western devices. He knows how previous desert regimes have vanished, and he plans to make his empire endure.

On the strength of the public security which he first established—and this was no easy matter with nomad tribes who for long years had been wont to acknowledge no authority but that of the tribal leaders or shieks—Ibn Saud has opened up his kingdom in an undreamed-of way. Overcoming the original opposition of his ulama, the learned men of Islam, who in the West are generally but wrongly called priests, he introduced such things as automobiles, the radio, and airplanes.

Business Boomlet

But possibly the greatest revolution in the life of this section of the Arabic-speaking world has been caused by the concessions which Ibn Saud has granted to business concerns of the West.

In the Hejaz there is a mining syndicate, registered in London, which, on a site worked in long-forgotten days, has found gold in abundance, but, unfortunately, it has been handicapped by the absence of water.

Away in the eastern half of Saudi Arabia, in the Hasa province, a subsidiary company of the California Standard has found oil and has some very promising wells. Petroleum has actually been shipped from this eastern desert. This development in particular, has greatly eased the financial position of the country, which previously had practically nothing to export and was primarily dependent upon the money which the thousands of Moslems brought in during the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. So pleased was the Arab Government at the success of this American company, whose operations have been admirably conducted, that they awarded to it a very considerable extension of the area under concession, which now comprises the whole of the great Province of Nejd, with the exception of a strip in the center.

Arabia Changes Slowly

And on the Red Sea coast an international organization, the Iraq Petroleum Company, holds a concession, though so far little has happened there to justify high hopes of revenue for the Arab Exchequer.

It should not, however, be supposed from all this development that the life of the ordinary man in Saudi Arabia is being swiftly changed. It is not. To many of the immemorial ways the Arab is staunch. Hustle to him is still anathema; the automobile has not ousted the camel; and the nomad's sense of prodigal hospitality is still such as dominated medieval Europe. The slight industrialization has not bred social ills; no man starves in Arabia, though many go hungry.

Public education there is, but it is still predominantly of a religious character: how otherwise could it be in the Holy Land of Islam? The West will continue to influence, but it will not overcome Arabia.

Yet it is a regenerated Islam with which Ibn Saud seeks to inspire his land. Security and comfort and cleanliness for the pilgrim have been among his main aims, and these, as thousands from places as far distant as Malaya, Chinese Turkestan, or Nigeria, can testify, have been abundantly bestowed. Ibn Saud is a great Arab, but he never forgets his religious heritage.

Attitude Toward War

The fact that he is Keeper of the Holy Places of Islam is judged to have had an effect upon the attitude of Ibn Saud in the war which broke out last September. He has kept Saudi Arabia neutral. None, however, can doubt where his sympathies lie. All through his life he has been the staunch friend of Britain, and during the last few months he has done nothing to suggest that that friendship has waned. Quite certainly his Arabs are not neutral at heart.

One other country in the Arabian Peninsula, the Yemen, is also neutral in the present conflict, but it is ruled over by a man who is regarded by most Arabs as a pure medievalist, the Iman Yaha, who has throughout his reign maintained an exclusivism and a suspicion of the stranger which are in striking contrast to the receptiveness of other parts of the Arabic-speaking world. For the rest, the Arab polities, whether in Southern Arabia, which harbors numerous independent Sultans, or in the south-east, in Muscat and Oman, whose progressively-minded Sultan not long ago visited the United States in the course of a world tour, or in the shiekdoms of the Trucial Coast and of Kuwait, immediately rallied to the side of Britain.

Saudi Arabia remains the heart of the Arab States. How it will fare when its mighty founder passes away is the subject of much speculation. But Ibn Saud's every action indicates that he means to leave to his son, the Emir Saud, a "going concern" which shall not, as so many Arab Empires have done, vanish as snow from the desert's dusty face.

A Nation Blossoms in the Desert

It couldn't happen now. Take the United States, for instance. Suppose that all its rivers dried up. Suppose that all the sands of the desert crept in a slow flood over the land. Imagine city after city evacuated.

What would happen here?

Extra! Extra! Newsboys on every corner.

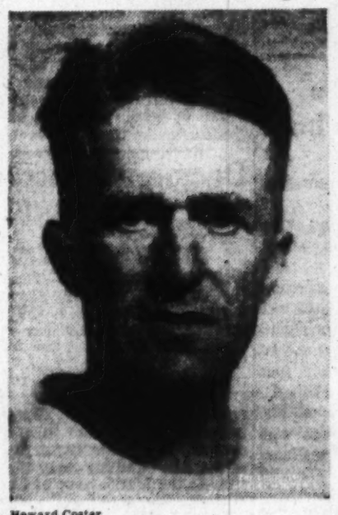
Flash! Flash! Your radio commentator with the latest bulletins.

Everyone would know the story from start to finish.

* * *

But it did happen—in Arabia. No one knows how or when it became a desert.

Uncrowned King



Howard Coster

Thomas Edward Lawrence

There are legends, legends that go back to Adam and Eve. In the Valley of Moses, Arabs will tell you where Moses brought water gushing from the rock. They will point out where the Red Sea parted for the Israelites. The long lost kingdom of the Queen of Sheba—archaeologists suspect that it may lie beneath the depths of Arabian sand. Tradition says that even the name of Arabia itself can be traced back to Shem, the son of Noah, for it was he, they say, who first spoke Arabic, "the tongue of the angels."

Arabian Civilization

That the civilization of Arabia was not backward we know because there is tangible evidence of it today in our own lands. From Arabia come the Arabic numerals which we use. Mathematics originated with the Semitic people—the Arab traders. The Arabs were famous chemists. There were poets, philosophers, writers among them. Many thousands of years ago the brave Scheherazade told the tales of the Arabian Nights. We read them today.

Mohammed

But Arabia, when the prophet Mohammed was born in Mecca, in 570 A. D., was a desert where bright-robed bands of the nomad Bedouins pitched their tents and called it home. From Mohammed, the camel-boy, came the religion with which began the first coherent story of Arabia.

"There is but one God, Allah, and Mohammed is His prophet."

From lip to lip went the prayer. Along the shores of the Red Sea it echoed. From the Arabian Sea to the Persian Gulf, and back across the desert it swelled as a hymn from a million throats, as the Arabs, with faces turned toward Mecca, were united for the first time in one religion—Islam.

Turkish Domination

Then Arabia, fired by a new religious zeal, burst its boundaries. Like the sands which had submerged its ancient kingdoms, the Empire of Moslem spread over countries and across oceans. And for a time the Moslem empire was even greater than that of the Romans. But it did not survive. The Arabs came home to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina—to their desert and their tribal feuds. National unity broken, they were too disorganized to resist the Turkish invasion. And for 400 years the Arabs submitted to Turkish rule.

But they were destined for freedom. A World War was to come—and a young English archaeologist. His name was Thomas Edward Lawrence. He had lived with the wild Bedouin tribesmen. He spoke the Arabic dialects. He wore the native costume. He understood Arabia! Because he knew the Near East so intimately, Lawrence was assigned, when the war came, to the Intelligence Service in Cairo.

Turkey was fighting on the German side. This was the Arabs' opportunity. While their Turkish Government was occupied in other directions, the Arabs revolted. They recaptured the holy city of Mecca, and its neighboring town of Jeddah. By this time Lawrence could stand it no longer. He asked for a leave of absence from Cairo—a vacation. It was a vacation from which he never returned. He joined the Arab forces.

More on Arabia

Seven Pillars of Wisdom—By T. E. Lawrence. Doubleday Doran, 1935.

With Lawrence in Arabia—By Lowell Thomas. Century Co., 1924.

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The Arabs—By Bertram Thomas. Doubleday Doran, 1937.

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Arabian King

Wide World

King Ibn Saud

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And to Lawrence it brought the adoration of the Arab nation and the beloved title of "Uncrowned King of Arabia."

Josephine Ripley

Peace League Dissolves; May Be Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Voluntary dissolution of all units of the American League for Peace and Democracy in the United States was on here today, following a secret meeting of the League's National Board and National Committee at a downtown cafeteria here yesterday, when it was agreed in a resolution that the "coming of war" necessitated a new organization and program which could effectively preserve democracy and keep the United States out of the conflict.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics at Union Theological Seminary and the retiring President of the League, speaking at a meeting in his honor at the New School for Social Research here last night, said the break-up of the "United Front" was partially responsible for the organization's dissolution and that the Dies Congressional Committee had created a "Communist myth" concerning the League.

Dr. Ward denied that the League, which was founded in 1933 as the American League Against War and Fascism, was dominated by Communists, but admitted that it had welcomed Communist aid. At the same time, he attacked President Roosevelt for his remarks on the "quick transition" speech made in Boston by Earl Browder, head of the American Communist Party, and roundly condemned the movement to aid Finland, following, in this, the same lines as laid down for American Communists.

Affects 14,000 members

The announcement of the dissolution, which will affect 117 units with 14,000 members, should not bring a cessation of members' efforts for the preservation of peace and democracy, the resolution emphasized, although no plans for future action, if any, were made public.

"The coming of the war which the American League for Peace and Democracy has for some years endeavored to prevent, bringing with it the increased attack on Democratic rights for which we sought to prepare the American people, has created a situation in which a different program and type of organization are needed to preserve democratic rights in wartime and thereby help keep the United States out of war," the resolution reads.

"This does not mean that our members throughout the country are ceasing their activities in defense of democratic rights and to keep this country out of war. You are carrying on—and you will carry on, as you have learned to do in our ranks. What form of organization locally will best enable the widest and strongest movement toward these ends is for each community to decide according to its situation and available forces."

Dr. Ward, who assumed the League's presidency in 1934 when it was still the League Against War and Fascism, said the organization had needed Communist help in its early days and criticized liberals who fear that Communist assistance means domination from Moscow.

Helped Assume Debt

"Always their (the Communists') contributions were set on a basis quota in proportion to the number of members," he added. "They had no call to make a contribution after political organization were put out, but we had a debt, and they, as a matter of honor, helped assume it."

Dr. Ward held that "the most promising sign" in their situation was the stand the progressive section of the labor movement was "taking against entering the war and against the attack on the democratic rights of others, as well as their own."

"While the intellectual section of the peace movement is mostly beginning to behave just like it did in the last war—that is, becoming pro-war instead of anti-war," he said, "out of the labor movement there has come a slogan which is capturing the country: 'The Yanks are not coming.'"

Dr. Ward has been a storm center in the League since he testified before the Dies Committee last October on charges that the League was under Communist domination. At that time he denied being a Communist, but admitted he was "anti-capitalist."

At the Committee hearing he characterized the Nazi movement as imperialistic, but denied that Communism was such, declaring that he knew there was "no personal dictatorship in the Soviet Union." Shortly before this the Executive Committee of the League for peace and democracy had refused to censure Russia for the Soviet-Nazi Pact and the Russian invasion of Poland by a vote of 14 to 1.

Dr. Ward, who is soon to go to Mexico on a sabbatical leave from the Seminary, received a large number of telegrams last night, among them one from Earl Browder, congratulating him on his work.

Chilean Six-Year School Plan Is Based in New Nationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The teaching system must be reformed so that it functions in the service of Chilean nationality, according to Minister Rudecindo Ortega, who is in charge of the six-year educational plan of the Popular Front regime. Mr. Ortega is working out his scheme in close touch with President Aguirre, a former schoolmaster, who believes that the "art of government is to educate."

Private and foreign schools have been ordered to adopt identical courses to those ruling in the Government establishments, while the teaching staff is subjected to the nationalist employment law which demands 85 per cent of the payroll to go to Chileans. Inspectors' visits to these schools have become more frequent, Minister Ortega himself made some of these inspections.

Geography Brings Complaint

It is complained that, in the past, more European than Chilean geography has been taught in the primary and secondary schools. There are normal schools, according to the Minister, which teach the violin whereas the guitar and accordion, essentially instruments of the people are neglected.

There is to be more "zoning" of primary and secondary education. Rural students will have an agricultural trend in their curriculum. This will apply especially to the south of the country. In the north and other mining areas the children will be trained for the mining industry. There will be a general basis to secondary education, however, which will insure competence and the right of individual selection of future trades and professions.

Substantial progress is reported in the development of the six-year plan proper which calls for the redemption of illiterate adults and the provision of primary education for 250,000 children who do not attend school for diverse reasons. One hundred new day and 106 night schools were established during 1939, the first year of Popular Front Government. Some of these were new buildings put up by the School Construction Company, with combined official and private capital.

The Government has been generous in its treatment of the teaching profession. A bill increasing minimum salaries by 50 per cent is now before Congress. It will cost the annual budget approximately 80 million pesos. All political rights have been restored to the teachers and those dismissed on ideological grounds — Communism principally—have been reinstated with indemnities.

Teachers Cause "Scene"

All is not well between the Government and the teachers, however. In early January there were disorderly scenes at the congress of the Teachers' Union, which was publicly rebuked by Minister Ortega. The gathering passed resolutions criticizing the Government for permitting rightist teachers to remain in State establishments. The teachers were divided among themselves and a display of fisticuffs in the conference produced an unfortunate impression among the general public, especially parents.

New school-homes, the first of their kind in Chile, have been established for abandoned children, while the budget for the provision of clothing to poor students has been increased from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 pesos. An extra million pesos has also been allotted to the provision of the school breakfast—a cup of hot chocolate—for needy pupils. Last year only 300 children received this. Today the recipients number 25,000.

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Motor Suspensions In Pennsylvania Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

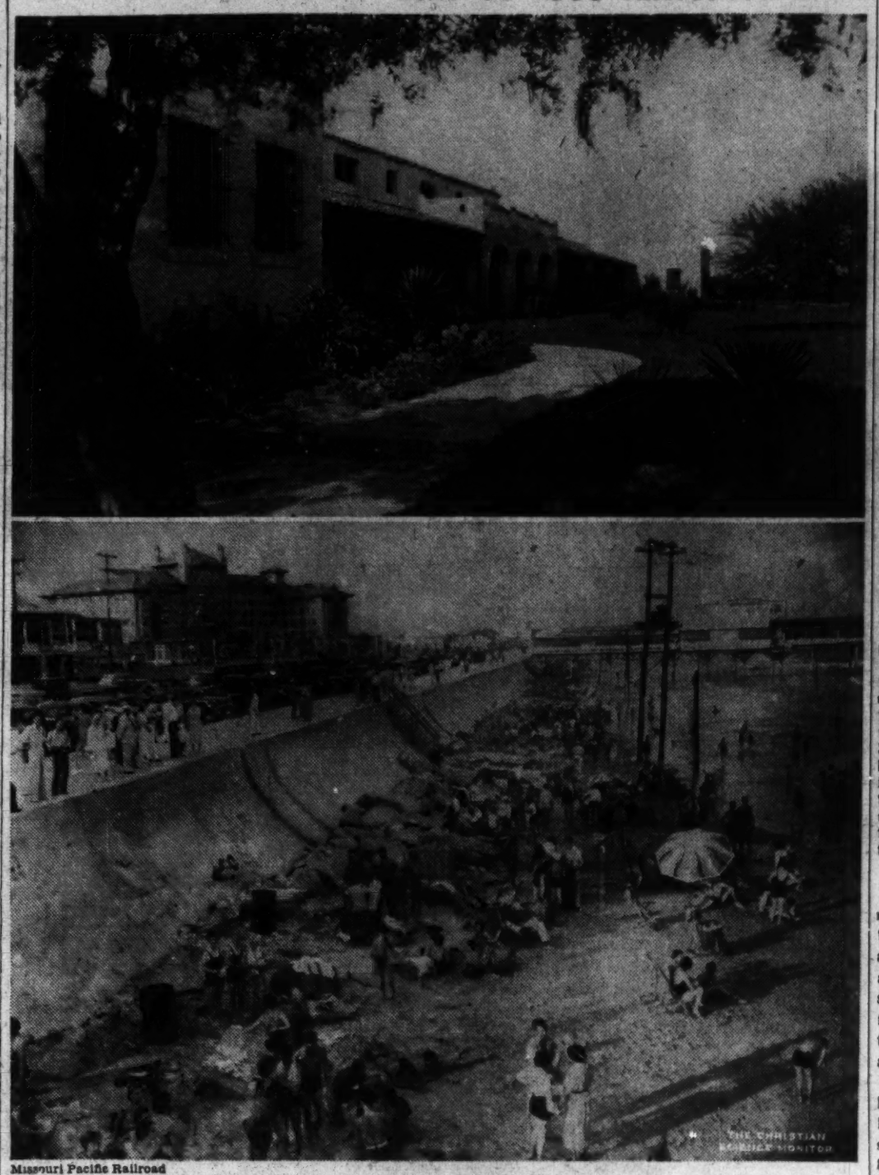
PHILADELPHIA—In the past three years, the suspension penalty was invoked against nearly 20 per cent more Pennsylvania motorists than in the seven preceding years, a study of figures by the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia reveals.

Most of the increase is accounted for by the enforcement of the 50-mile speed law. The Club's study reveals that whereas only 33 motorists were punished by suspension from 1929 to 1937, 11,487 were penalized in 1938 and 1939.

Another major factor in the increase was more rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Financial Responsibility Act. Failure to file proof of financial responsibility accounted for 1,551 suspensions last year, compared to 176 in 1934.

There has also been an upswing of enforcement against unlicensed drivers, the survey shows.

Texas Joins in Call of 'See America'



Missouri Pacific Railroad

The Biggest State Bids a Welcome to Tourists

The upper picture shows the golf club at Corpus Christi and the lower a typical crowd on the Galveston beach.

Texas Calls Tourists to 'American Riviera'

By M. Letour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Travelialks

Texas is smiling a welcome to northern visitors these days—especially is it calling you to come and play in the sunshine on its "American Riviera," the crescent-shaped Gulf Coast.

From Sabine Pass and Port Arthur, on the east, to Port Isabel and Brownsville, at the southern tip of the crescent, Texas offers sandy beaches and opportunities for all kinds of outdoor fun—motorboating and sailing on the Gulf, or in the more sheltered waters of the countless bays that fringe the coast—deep-sea fishing, tennis, golf. There's a semi-tropic climate, palm trees, flowers, invigorating breezes.

Many folks go to Texas Gulf cities to spend the entire winter, or to stay a couple of months, but two-weeks vacation trips are becoming increasingly popular, and this year special inducements are being held out to coax northern business people away from their desks for a play interval. Chambers of Commerce in lower Rio Grande Valley cities are sponsoring special all-expense tours at stated intervals in February, March, and April.

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"Orange Blossom Tours," they're called. Using St. Louis, Mo., as a starting point, such a tour would include a side trip to Matamoros, in Mexico (across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Texas); sightseeing at Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Houston, Harlingen, and Brownsville; and in several of the cities you are guests of the Chamber of Commerce. You stay at the best hotels in the cities visited. The cost of such an all-expense tour from St. Louis is $121.95, for one in a lower Pullman berth; $112 each, for two in a lower berth. And the time required—from St. Louis—is 12 days. Of course the costs from other starting points vary according to the distance from Texas.

Brownsville, at the southern tip of the Texas coast crescent, is the most southerly point of the mainland of the United States—farther south than Miami, Fla. It's called the "gateway to Latin America," for Mexican border towns lie just across the Rio Grande, and are easily visited.

In February, Brownsville celebrates a "Charro Days Fiesta," when everyone fixes up in the colorful dress of Mexican cowboys, or Mexican women. It's a gay event, recapturing much of the picturesqueness of the old Texas-Mexican border days.

San Antonio is some distance from the Gulf Coast, but entertains many winter guests and is known as a friendly host. "There's something about San Antonio," you'll hear people who have been there say. "It has such a friendly atmosphere." Indeed that is said of all Texas, and Texas in the Comanche Indian language means "friends."

At San Antonio you can play golf the year 'round, or polo, tennis, or baseball. San Antonio thinks people should play, as witness its more than 2,000 acres of parks and playgrounds. The city is rich in stories of the past. It was founded in 1731, but as early as 1691 a garrison was established there by New Spain. There are reminders today of San Antonio's colorful beginnings. The most treasured historic building is the Alamo, which played such a big part in Texas' fight for freedom.

A visit to the Mexican Quarter in San Antonio is a journey to another land. There are quiet, old-world streets, sidewalk bazaars where you can buy Mexican pottery, baskets, and strange Mexican food. You'll hear the soft strains of guitars and strolling players singing the songs of old Spain. Thing move at a tranquil, unhurried pace.

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Down on the Gulf Coast, to the southeast of San Antonio, is Corpus Christi, another favorite Texas resort city. It's called the "Naples of the Gulf" and "the point where Texas meets the sea." Just why Texas meets the sea at that point more than in other spots along its curving coast isn't quite clear, but anyhow Corpus Christi is a port of call for ships of the seven seas, it's said. The city is located on a bay, with Mustang and Padre Islands—long slivers of land on the map—forming a sort of breakwater between the bay and the Gulf.

For winter visitors Corpus Christ presents a magnificent beach and all kinds of water sports. Sail boats constantly curtsy and skim about the bay, and motor boats cut frothy triangles in the water. Of course there's year 'round golf here too, on fairways never visited by snow. Old Sol puts in as many appearances here, it's claimed, as he does in Southern Florida.

Up the coast to the northeast is Galveston. It's situated on a 30-mile long island, about two miles out in the Gulf and connected to the mainland by a giant causeway. A seawall, seven and one-half miles long protects the city from floods, and atop the wall there's a boulevard and promenade. Nearby are bathhouses, beach apartments, cottages, and large hotels. Visitors can choose stopping places to suit their pocketbooks. Galveston's 32 miles of beach front is a natural speedway for motorcars. There's a bridle path for horses, too, and bicycling is popular. Oleanders line Galveston streets, and there's an Oleander Festival each year in May or June.

S. African Women Told Role In 'Making of a New World'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa — Women's part in the "making of a new world" was outlined by Miss K. F. M. Kisch when, as President, she addressed the annual meeting of the Pretoria Branch of the South Africa League of Women Voters.

All women, Miss Kisch said, whether they be at the heart of the present world conflict or standing somewhat outside it, are asking how they may lend their best endeavors to the solution of present difficulties and the establishment of future betterment. She advised them to approach matters from two distinct angles.

In the first place, she said, women should make sure that they stand possessed of that complete legal and economic freedom without which efficient aid cannot be rendered to democratic government. Democracy, said Miss Kisch, is not easy of attainment. It requires the intelligent contribution of every individual and, because of this, no country which fights for democracy can afford to maintain a citizenship composed in part of people who are unable to think and act independently, since no people can hope to uphold democracy who are not consciously free.

In the second place, women should be well prepared to use their freedom intelligently, Miss Kisch declared, adding that, while it is being said on all sides hopefully that the world which emerges from war will be a very different world from that which entered it, such statements are not of themselves sufficient to insure this difference.

Women, she said, will take a large part in fashioning the new world, and they must be prepared to approach this task efficiently. They must know what they want, because the making of peace will possibly be a much more difficult thing than is the prosecution of war.

People say now that they do not want a vindictive but a constructive peace—that there must, in other words, "never be another Versailles." At present they feel—and quite honestly—that they have no animosity toward the German people. It is, they insist, merely "Hitlerism" they are fighting. And so far, so good. But if the war were to continue for any length of time, Miss Kisch said, if atrocities and brutalities should come to light in regard to it, who can say that passions and hatreds might not be aroused?

It is women's duty, she declared, to guard against such a turn in human thinking. Women want to build a better world, and no foundation that is laid on hatred and revenge can carry a permanent superstructure of peace and good will and understanding.

"I say to you," she continued, "think deeply as to what sort of a world you wish to see established. Study carefully the various ideas which are being put forward for the inauguration of a better world order."

Grass-Roots Views on Trade

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Two farmers urged extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program in testimony today before the House Ways and Means Committee, while another witness declared that they had "fostered mass poverty."

Ralph Graham, Boscawen, N. H., dairy and poultry farmer, said that he felt that imports need not be harmful if this country's economic problems were solved.

"While we always look a little askance at foreign dairy and poultry products coming into this country," Mr. Graham said, "I think we can stand a little of that competition if we can provide jobs for our industrial workers. What we need is work for them, because we sell to the laboring men in the large cities."

On the other hand Carl H. Wilken of Sioux City, Iowa, speaking as Secretary of the Raw Materials National Council, declared that the trade agreements "foster mass poverty and contribute to war."

"The only way to world peace," he testified, "is for the United States to take world leadership, restore the fair income from world production of real wealth, and prevent the collapse of our international monetary system."

John E. Burnett, Appomattox, Va., tobacco farmer, said, however, that he believed that extension of the trade treaty program "certainly ought to help maintain our foreign markets and slow down the rate of decline in the exports of our tobacco."

U. S. Cities Found Asking For Home Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A larger share in State-collected revenue, better techniques for disposing of tax-reverted land, and more home rule for cities are some of the things municipalities are hoping for in 1940, according to organizations of cities and local officials here.

Desire for an increased cut in State-collected taxes, including the gasoline tax, is recorded in municipal programs for 1940 adopted by cities in at least 25 States, says the American Municipal Association. Municipal leagues in eight States are similarly on record. The reason for this appeal, according to the association, is the cities' current financial dilemma: demand for more service on the one hand, and a shrinkage of local real estate values and resultant tax revenue on the other. Last year several States responded to this demand by increasing the cities' share in certain taxes.

Need for better systems of disposing of tax delinquent and tax-reverted land is reported by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association which calls this "the administrative and legal problem most in need of attention" during 1940. Shall a city return to the market, by sale, property which has proved itself unable to earn enough to pay taxes or shall it find some other use for such land? This is the question that is calling for a solution this year, the finance officers say.

Extending Control

While cities are appealing for more home rule, States are extending their control over local accounts, the reports of the various associations here show. Last year such State control was extended in five States—Connecticut, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Wyoming.

But the demand for increased home rule became more insistent last year, and this was not necessarily in conflict with the trend to give States supervision over accounting. During 1939 cities in North Carolina, Iowa, and Michigan took action favoring increased home rule, reports the American Municipal Association. Iowa municipalities authorized their State Municipal League to prepare a constitutional amendment providing greater home rule. Michigan cities formulated a plan to educate city officials, legislators, and members of the judiciary on the importance of "maintaining self-determination."

Other objectives on the programs of certain cities are:

Minor Developments

More equitable insurance rates on municipal buildings; amendment of the Federal Banking Act of 1935 prohibiting Federal Reserve Banks from paying interest on demand deposits of Federal funds; State aid in the up-keep of streets that form links in through highways. On the other hand, many municipalities oppose legislation to tax State and local securities on the ground that such a tax would increase the cost of municipal financing and add to the burdens of local real estate taxation.

The Municipal Finance Officers Association points out that this issue is quite likely to come up again in Congress, even though such proposals were killed last year.

Relatively minor developments were reported in the municipal finance field last year by this Association. Efforts to increase local revenue brought out a few local tobacco taxes, and an increase in the use of parking meters. Several Florida municipalities imposed charges for garbage collection to offset revenue lost through homestead exemptions.

Many local finance officials showed their interest in their profession by attending training schools last year, and some of them saw results of this preparation in their own promotion, reports their association. One city, Louisville, Ky., showed its appreciation of this work by establishing an annual cash award to go to finance officers for outstanding service.

States are attempting to co-operate in the finance field by establishing Jan. 1 as a uniform tax assessment date, according to the National Association of Assessing Officers. North Carolina and Maryland last year joined the list, now numbering 18, which have, with certain local exceptions, uniform dates. This uniformity helps to prevent evasion of taxes by moving property out of the State on assessment day, say the Assessors.

Argentine Mail Routes Start Book Service to Remote Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Employment of the Government mails organization to extend popular culture is offered by the Postal and Telegraph Department. The managament of this public office is prepared to place all its facilities at the disposal of the literary world. Authors and publishers will benefit thereby, but official interest is mainly to serve readers in distant corners of the republic.

Through the Government mails, rural readers of the northwestern Provinces all along the Andes, and south as far as Tierra del Fuego, would be informed of the latest literary productions and enabled to purchase these at lower than market price. The cultural initiative is designed primarily to spread Argentine literature, but foreign works and text-books are open to similar facilities, even if printed abroad, so long as they comply with the law. Publishing houses and booksellers are especially invited to use this service, just to show that the state is not entering into any kind of competition, but one and all must grant the rebate to the reader. This is 20 per cent.

Books and publications can be handed in at all postal offices, which discount a service commission of 2 per cent. Delivery, returns, and cash collections are arranged for the parties. This system, it is considered, has a special appeal to the authors who publish books for their own account; because, if their work is of any merit, it can be placed directly into the hands of buyers. Publishing monopolies and other difficulties can be defeated in this way by the lone writer.

The Postmaster-General intends periodically to print lists of the books on sale through his department. Later he plans catalogs, with titles, names, prices and summaries of the publications. These will be delivered post-free, to encourage readers throughout inland Argentina.

'Dirt' Farmer Named To Agricultural Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—An Indiana grain and livestock farmer, Claude R. Wickard, was named Undersecretary of Agriculture yesterday in a departmental shake-up interpreted as a move to win stronger producer support for Administration crop programs.

Mr. Wickard was appointed by President Roosevelt shortly after Secretary Henry A. Wallace announced that M. L. Wilson had resigned as Undersecretary to become Director of the Agriculture Department's far-flung and influential extension service.

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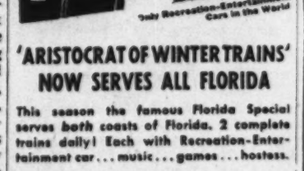

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Travelers will find that the Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor are a great assistance in planning business or pleasure trips.

Balkan Neutrality Faced By Turks' Allied Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 2—The difficult problems of the Balkan Entente conference that met here today have not been rendered any easier by a statement of Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, to the effect that Turkey is not neutral, but is merely, for the time being, out of the war.

How to reconcile this statement with the "scrupulously correct" policy of neutrality followed by the other members of the Balkan Entente is not the least of the problems facing today's conference.

Mr. Scaracoglu, in the statement which was made to the Turkish press yesterday prior to leaving for Belgrade, went on to say that it was "necessary to take all measures to prevent the flames from spreading."

"If our country is not the object of aggression; if events do not oblige us to execute our engagement, we shall continue to go to the limit to preserve peace."

Turkey's policy is firmly based on the Anglo-Franco-Turkish alliance.

Difficult Task Faced

The rest of the Balkan states on the other hand are doing their utmost to maintain a completely neutral position.

They are finding it a difficult task, for whereas Germany appears to consider it unneutral to sell to, or buy anything from the Allies, the latter are inclined to see partiality in any increase of Balkan trade with Germany, which is the Third Reich's avowed aim as shown in frequent visits of its economic experts to Balkan capitals.

How complicated this task of tightrope walking is can be seen in the oil controversy now going on between the Allies and Rumania, which has involved temporary suspension of Rumanian oil export licenses to the Allies, and also of licenses for export of manufactured articles from the Allies to Rumania.

In view of the fact that Italy, Germany and the Soviet Union are all opposing the formation of a United Balkan bloc in the political sphere, economic issues are looming large in the Belgrade conference. Nevertheless behind the economic façade diplomatic observers see the fundamental issue to be whether the Entente can "turn itself inside out."

Union Against Foes

Instead of looking exclusively toward self-protection against Bulgaria, can the Balkan Entente henceforward co-operate against possible external foes?

The leader toward a new objective, which admittedly is still distant, is Turkey—the state which took the lead in forming the Entente for the old purpose of keeping Bulgaria in order.

Turkey and Bulgaria, whose relations used to be definitely bad, are now on excellent terms, thanks to the success of the British initiative which culminated in the recent visit to Sofia of Numan Menemencoglu of the Turkish Foreign Office. Turkey thus was able to act as a go-between in solving cutstanding disputes between Bulgaria and Rumania, and Bulgaria and Greece.

Delay on Claims Vital

Diplomatic observers think that if all goes well the present conference will pave the way for solution of this problem on the basis of Bulgaria's foregoing its claims to tracts held by Rumania and Greece, until the war ends, in return for economic concessions by Greece and a grant by Rumania of cultural rights for the Bulgarian minority in Southern Dobruja.

On the wider economic front, the suggestion voiced from Belgrade that the four Balkan Entente powers should co-operate so as to make them less dependent on outside products is not regarded as particularly fruitful. Most of their agricultural products compete.

It is true that Rumania can supply oil, and Turkey and Yugoslavia minerals, in which the other Balkan states are deficient. But manufactured articles, such as machinery and textiles, must mostly come from the outside and must be paid for by exports to more distant countries.

In this connection it is noticed that Germany is now asking the four states individually to revise their economic relations in view of the impending abolition of the customs barrier between the Reich and the Bohemian Protectorate. Such request has aroused misgivings lest it should develop into a threat which, if not listened to, might develop into a military invasion.

The Allies recently have been active throughout the Balkans in seeking to buy surplus products of military value to Germany. Some of the States concerned, notably, of course, Turkey, have gone a long way toward allowing the Allies to have all available stocks of such articles. The question now arises whether Germany will attempt to upset these arrangements, and, if so, how.

While Turkey and Greece are turning their trade more and more toward the Allies, the others are leaning in the opposite direction. Rumania, for example, is steadily increasing Germany's oil quota exports to the Allies.

One explanation put forward for Rumania's action is that King Carol is seeking a guarantee from his Balkan neighbors and is trying to screw their courage up to the required pitch by threatening to join forces with the most powerful of the States which are threatening Balkan independence.

Another theory is that Rumania really believes that Germany could and would keep the Russians from seizing Bessarabia. A third suggestion is that Rumania is merely out to make as much money as possible from both sides in the present conflict.

It is generally considered improbable, however, that the Balkan States will risk giving one another guarantees of security. The chief reason adduced for this attitude is that their fears diminish as the distance of the potential attacker from their territory increases.

Thus in Rumania's case, the chief bogy is Russia, the second is Germany, while Italy is a potential helper. On the other hand Yugoslavia fears Italy and Germany about equally and is only slightly concerned about Russia, while Turkey is losing its fear of Italy and Germany, but is becoming concerned lest its erstwhile friend Russia intends to try to establish itself in the Dardanelles.

In these circumstances diplomatic observers are not prepared to predict spectacular results from the Belgrade meeting. But there is widespread feeling that it may pave way for a reconciliation between the Balkan Entente and Bulgaria, and that this in turn may provide a precedent for similar understanding with Hungary.

Desire to Keep Out of War Softens Balkan Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 2—As the four nations of the Balkan conference — Yugoslavia, Turkey, Rumania, and Greece—assemble here for their most critical conference today, the line-up in the Balkans is still unclear.

Bulgaria, against whose ambitions, the entente had been to a large extent organized, is an uncertain quantity. It will be represented at the meeting by an observer who will take no part in the discussion.

But the results of the visit to Sofia of Numan Menemencoglu, Turkish Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Jan. 14, were considered by the Turks as a definite step toward Balkan stability. Bulgaria then gave a definite statement regarding its neutrality, thereby helping to remove the uncertainty of its neighbors as to its relations with Russia and Germany. Turkey responded by giving an official undertaking to respect Bulgaria's neutrality.

Peace in the Balkans depends very largely upon the attitude of Italy and Turkey, and it is hoped, despite Turkey's intimation that it is not a neutral that this conference will lead to closer co-operation between them. Both have the maintenance of peace in the Balkans through the prevention of Russian or German intervention as a common aim.

Turkey has left no doubt during the past few weeks that its ideal is not a Balkan bloc dominated by any outside powers, but modified and unsponsored co-operation between the Balkan powers in which there would be no necessity for an outside protector. To this end, Turkey has sought to bring about a Hungaro-Rumanian rapprochement with the aid of Yugoslavia, so that while appreciating Italy's aid in restraining Hungary from taking any immediate action for the restoration of Transylvania, it can be shown that the Balkans can look after themselves.

The danger of invasion despite reassurances in a von Ribbentrop interview yesterday that neither Germany nor Russia has any intention of carrying this war into the Balkans, is regarded as coming from either Russia, through a march into Rumania, or from Germany which might alone, or in combination with the Soviets, seek to expand to the southeast.

At the moment it is generally felt that the greater danger threatens from Russia, though the reports of intensified German road-building in Slovakia are followed closely as a possible indication of Herr Hitler's intentions in the spring.

On the other hand there is also the feeling that the threats to the Balkans may lead to Italy coming to play too strong a role in Southeast Europe. The role of anti-Communism which Italy has so strongly played in the past few months is rather suspect here since its advantages as a help to Italy's interests are obvious.

That country has looked to the region between the Adriatic and the Black Seas as a particular sphere of its own for a long time and now that the new Russian frontier in Poland is only 300 miles from its own, it is natural that the Italians should be concerned about the spread of Bolshevism, especially as it unites both Quirinal and Vatican in the crusade against the "great modern evil."

The entry of Russian troops into Bucharest would certainly be regarded by the Duce as a severe setback to his Balkan aspirations.

Despite the many unsolved problems in the Balkans, the nations are still at peace, and whatever the differences between them at the present conference, they are all united on the necessity of using all means to keep out of war.

France's Soldiers Go Through Vigorous Training

Wide World

They See Rare Vistas While on Duty

French Chasseurs shown climbing a trail in the mountain region near the frontier during recent scouting duty. The outline of the snow-covered country makes an attractive scene for the cameraman. The lone French soldier pictured below is a member of the famous "Blue Devils." Both photos passed by the French censor.

Army Conscription in France Accepted as Patriotic Duty

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Unlike the American, who has never known compulsory military service in time of peace, and the Englishman, who adopted it under the stress of grave international crisis, the Frenchman is accustomed to conscription. The idea of universal compulsory military service really dates from the French Revolution.

Before the Revolution wars were fought with small professional armies, supplemented by more or less arbitrary and irregular levies. It was in the wars of revolutionary France against conservative Europe that the idea of the "levy en masse," the calling to arms of the whole people was put into practice. This same system helped Napoleon to carry the French banners from Madrid to Moscow.

The period of required military service, reduced to one year in the period of comparative security, was steadily lengthened, first to 18 months, then to two years, then to a three-year period just before the war as recruits, who had finished their two-year term, were kept in service. Now service is, of course, for the "duration."

While the French in many ways are an individualistic people, resentful of regimentation, they accept their military service as a matter of course. The problem of the conscientious objector, which has aroused some discussion in the British Parliament, does not exist in France. I recently talked with an official of a French pacifist organization who knew of only one individual who was being prosecuted in France for moral scruples about performing military service at the time the war broke out.

Conscription applies to the Navy as well as to the Army, although the Navy, as a highly specialized service, prefers to accept recruits who will contract for a longer period of service than two years.

The French soldier has little opportunity for extravagant living. His pay is 50 centimes (less than two cents) a day. He receives a substantial ration, however, with plenty of the crisp bread which is a favorite article of diet and meat and vegetables usually prepared in the form of soups and stews, and sardines and other canned food on marches. The soldier is kept hard at work and it is the general testimony of foreign observers that his training in everything from mountain warfare to the operation of heavy artillery leaves little to be desired.

When the war began France had more trained officers and noncommissioned officers than any other country. While every Frenchman views with concern the population figures which show a new Germany of almost 80,000,000 against a France of little more than forty millions some consolation is found in the fact that France is still ahead of Germany in the number of men who have actually passed through regular military training, since the French system of conscription has been a continuous one, while Germany was restricted to a small long-term army from 1918 until 1935. The irregular training which many Germans receive surreptitiously is not considered the equivalent of regular army service. The French colonial troops, notably the Moors and the Senegalese, must also be taken into account.

Paris Blackout on Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The first few months of the war in France have been accompanied by a striking reduction in the incidence of crime. One might have expected that the darkened streets, under the regime of the blackout, would have facilitated theft and housebreaking. This has not been the case; and almost every kind of offense against the law, from homicide to petty theft, has become much less frequent.

Such figures as are available indicate that the most serious crimes have decreased by about 90 per cent; burglary is down by 75 or 80 per cent, and petty theft by 65 or 70 per cent.

Students of social affairs are inclined to suggest three causes of this marked diminution in crime. First of all, a large part of the male population is in uniform. This not only disposes of many more or less professional criminals, but also reduces the number of men who might become involved in casual quarrels.

Secondly, the penalty imposed for theft has become considerably more terrifying. Burglary in ordinary times is punished by sentence of imprisonment which may vary from several months to several years, depending on the gravity of the offense. But the property of mobilized soldiers and of evacuated persons is protected by the prescription of the death penalty for theft.

Thirdly, the police, since the beginning of the war, have assumed preventive as well as punitive functions. They keep a watchful eye on the hideouts and haunts of gangsters. Police make periodic raids on them, arresting and sending into special units those who are trying to evade military service, sending others, against whom some offense can be proved, to concentration camps, and keeping the remainder under constant surveillance.

The very substantial curtailment of the night life of Paris, with the early closing hours of cafés, dancehalls, bars, and other places of entertainment has also tended to diminish drinking, which, in France as elsewhere, is a frequent cause of crime.

'Tartar Atrocity' Charged In Polish Deportations

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Polish Government in exile is piecing together a story of atrocities in the German-occupied portion of Poland which it says rival or surpass the most barbarous treatment of a conquered people in history.

In its series of "white papers," which are being issued periodically and are to be assembled in a book later, the Polish Government describes the land that Germany seized as one of hunger, fear, wrecked churches and hospitals, and executions. It says deportations of the populace are conducted with methodical brutality.

A similar paper was issued last night by the Polish Envoys to Italy and the Vatican.

German Acts Emphasized

Tales of atrocities and suffering also are reported from that portion of Poland which fell to Soviet Russia, but the papers deal mostly with the part held by Germany.

The Poles declare the papers contain only information which has been carefully investigated and verified, including an estimate that the Germans have executed 18,000 Poles of all classes.

At Bydgoszcz alone, the papers say, 6,000 persons had been shot down by the close of 1939, three months after Germany conquered the country.

Mass deportations, the paper states, "outdo in their systematic atrocity even the rapacious raids of the Tartars."

"Transported in Boxcars"

Those selected for deportation are given 10 minutes to leave their homes, and "they then are taken to the railway station, closed in boxcars and sent to some small station in central Poland near Warsaw or Lublin," it says.

"There the cars are opened and the unfortunate people are abandoned to their fate. Those who have relatives or friends in the district go to them for help. Those who know nobody beg.

"The deportees are recruited not just among people formerly wealthy, influential, or educated, but also among even the poorest."

German Governor's Reply

[Arthur Greiser, German Governor of the Poznan district which has been annexed to Germany, said Monday that he had no intention of forcing Poles to remove to make room for repatriated Germans from the Baltic and elsewhere, but that "several thousand" Poles who insisted on going to the so-called "Governor's area" not yet annexed to the Reich were being given facilities for departure.

Governor Greiser acknowledged that when he first took over, he ruled with a heavy hand, because the Poles had opened the prisons and madhouses.

He contended that the withdrawing Polish Armies had tortured and killed some 13,000 Germans.]

One of the Polish papers declares that by the end of November, only 5,000 of Gdynia's original Polish population of 130,000 remained, and whole streets were empty due to the mass deportations.

"Hostile to Religion"

Giving a long list of churches and hospitals which are declared to have been destroyed by bombing during the war, the papers say many of the churches which remain are being used as prisons, adding that the Germans occupying Warsaw "show a visible hostility to all religious sentiment."

The Jews, it declares, are "badly treated in particular," and at Warsaw, "since Dec. 10 they have been obliged to wear yellow armbands under penalty of serious punishment. A kind of ghetto has been created, with barricaded streets."

New White Paper

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Vatican radio station does not plan further radiocasts such as the two made recently on conditions among Poles under German rule, a Vatican source declares. This source described the broadcasts as private in character.

A new "white paper," issued last night by the Polish envoys to Rome and the Vatican, says a half million Poles have been deported and a campaign of "extermination aimed at the entire population."

"The most frequent practice," it says, "is to kidnap Poles to send them to forced labor on farms in Germany. "For this purpose, raids on the streets are organized. . . ."

It accuses the German Army of putting to death hundreds of persons at Bydgoszcz and of similar executions in nearly every city in Poznan, Pomerania, and Silesia.

"Then," the paper says, "came a new series of mass executions of which members of the Nazi Elite Guards and the Gestapo (German secret police) were the authors.

"These executions are continuing."

The Polish pamphlet, detailing economic restrictions, says Poles with money are required to deposit it and allowed to withdraw weekly not more than 100 zlotys (about $18 by prewar standards).

It cites numerous instances of executions, such as the shooting of 10 Poles arrested in Otorow, where a Nazi flag had been torn down. Five were shot on the spot, it says, and the others taken to Szamotuly where a crowd in the market place saw them slain.

Cash Strings Hamper Finns In Arms Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

Finns had expected from the Swedes.

Italy, which some weeks ago appeared inclined to aid Finland extensively, has now apparently yielded to pressure from its Axis partner and will do little beyond selling a few planes for cash.

Plenty of countries are ready to sell arms to Finland but only on a strictly cash basis.

The Finns are thus discovering when it comes to concrete assistance none of the nations live up to their promises and expressions of sympathy.

Finland Grateful

Finland's debt to Sweden, however, is clearly apparent in President Kallio's speech to the Diet yesterday. He declared that Sweden has "shown her identity of fate with us."

But even more important may be the indication in President Kallio's sueech that, despite its extremity, Finland has not forgotten the humanitarian aspects of the conflict.

The President referred to Finland's repugnance to "destroying people innocent of this war." But he added, "we sincerely hope the term 'humanitarian help' may be made to cover civilian air defense and anti-aircraft equipment, and that such help may be given us for protection of the population behind the front from an aggressor who uses the Air Force in a most inhuman manner against civilians."

"Senseless Attack"

He spoke of the collapse of negotiations preceding the Russian invasion and said that despite Finland's readiness to make "heavy sacrifices" to keep the peace it was invaded within two weeks by a Government which "unilaterally violated every agreement concluded with Finland."

Now, he said, "we are forced to destroy people innocent of this war, people we have no reason to hate as a nation. For this reason we regard this barbarous attack as senseless and are ready to negotiate an honorable peace."

The President paid warm tribute to the unity of Diet and Government—"a more harmonious page," he said, "surely never has been written before in the history of the Finnish Parliament."

Finally, he asserted, the Finnish leadership "have an unshakable inner conviction that the heart of the people in defense of our rights has beaten in time with ours."

Mackay Radio Settles Issues With Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company said yesterday that all differences between the Company and the American Communications Association (C. I. O.), representing the Mackay employees, had been "settled satisfactorily."

Luke McNamee, Mackay Company President, who charged Tuesday that employees in 15 cities had begun a work slowdown, issued a statement saying: "The Company from now on is in a position to guarantee its customers fast and efficient service to all points."

Neither Company nor union officials disclosed the issues in dispute.

World War Army Shoes Going to WPA Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—Some 55,000 pairs of army shoes left over from the World War are being distributed to Works Project Administration workers.

To get them, the men had to prove relief status and sign a card saying they would not sell, barter or give them away.

There were no sizes below eight. One man, whose size was 6½ said he would wear his old shoes inside the new ones.

Food Ration Cards for Paris Are Urged to Bar Price Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 2—French food restrictions—marked by "beefless" and "wheatless" days—have not yet reached the ration card stage, although rising prices and the need for even distribution may force their introduction.

The growing feeling in some quarters that unless ration cards are put into effect prices will rise was crystallized today in a request to the Government by the Council-General of the Department of the Seine, governing body for the City of Paris, that cards be issued for Paris and its suburbs.

It has been pointed out that prices have already risen for meat, milk, butter and bread, while difficulty has sometimes been experienced in procuring oil, coffee, and coal.

But while Britain and Germany already are operating with ration cards, France has followed the American World War system.

Meat is not sold in shops or served in restaurants on two days, Monday and Friday. Pork and ham, however, are excepted from this ruling on Mondays and fowl and game may be freely purchased at any time. Tuesday is the "beefless" day.

A primary purpose of these restrictions is to conserve beef for the use of the Army, as this is the meat which seems best adapted to the exigencies of military kitchens. Contrary to what might have been expected, there has been no great increase in the consumption of fish.

"Les Halles," famous central market of Paris, ordered 8,600 tons of fish in March, 1939. This figure fell to 4,590 tons in August and to the very low figure of 2,116 tons in September, the first month of the war.

Consumption has remained fairly steady at between 4,000 and 5,000 tons in the last months. The fish catch has been adversely affected by several wartime factors: mobilization of fishermen, transformation of fishing vessels into minesweepers, and closing of certain dangerous sea zones to fishing.

The restaurants of Paris are saving 400 tons of meat as a result of the Monday, Tuesday and Friday restrictions. During the early part of the winter there was a marked shortage of coffee, partly because of the Government's policy of creating large stocks for the Army; but more regularity in the supply of this beverage is promised for the future. Apart from the meat restrictions and the coffee shortage, food supply in France has held up very well, although one begins to notice a lack of certain imported delicacies.

'Christian Front' Repudiation Urged On All Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Repudiation and condemnation of the activities of the so-called "Christian Front" have been urged upon religious leaders of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths by the Rev. Dr. Alfred Grant Walton, Pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, and a member of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Speaking at the annual donor luncheon of the Brooklyn Women's division of the American Jewish Congress at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn this week, Dr. Walton criticized use of the word "Christian" by groups that fostered discrimination and condemned religious leaders who abetted them.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, and another speaker, declared that the European war might have been averted had the Roman Catholic Church opposed Jewish persecution and had forbidden the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to libel the Jews.

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Strong Drive for Trade Aim of British Council

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 2—With full power to seek every known device to increase Britain's export trade—even if necessary to plan "unprecedented action"—leading representatives of industry, commerce, banking, and labor have been appointed to join Government officials on the new Export Council under the Board of Trade.

As far as exports are concerned individual initiative is now suspended in Britain for the duration of the war.

The Export Council, which goes into action immediately, is to discover just how much raw material can be spared from the war effort, to plan its use by industry, to find markets, to decide if and where it is necessary to subsidize exports or extend an export credit guarantee system.

Goal for Export Gain

By careful planning of export programs among manufacturers and by taking advantage of the fact that the world is now a "seller's market," it is hoped to increase the value of British exports to a figure of at least £600,000,000 yearly. This would be more than £160,000,000 in advance of figures for 1939.

Sir Andrew Duncan, newly appointed President of the Board of Trade, will preside over the Council. Members include Mr. John Brown, General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation; Mr. Edwin Fisher, Chairman of Barclay's Bank; Sir Cecil Weir, Chairman of the Export Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Lord Stamp, the Goverment's economic adviser, and Sir Frederick Leith Ross, Director General of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. Representatives of the Foreign Office are to be present when required.

No Policy Change Expected

Although the formation of the Export Council is welcomed by those many economic experts and members of Parliament who have been pressing for evidence of a more positive government attitude toward economic planning, it is said it does not foreshadow any major change in Government policy.

Any doubts on this score were settled by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's refusal in the House of Commons this week of demand for inclusion of an Economics Minister in the Cabinet.

The Opposition demand was defeated by a vote of 185 to 90. The Prime Minister called for support on the basis that "this is no time for a change." In effect, he told the Commons that he wanted to run the war in his own way.

Whether this has stilled the criticism on the conduct on the "economic war," is problematical. For both in the lobbies and in the press there continues to be criticism of the fact that more has not been done in this field.

However, now that the full details of the new export trade program rae disclosed, it is obvious the Exports Council falls very naturally into its place as part of the jigsaw of control.

Check and Recheck

The majroity of Ministries now have their advisory committees, composed of representatives of business, labor, and Government. Their decisions are passed along to the Committee of Departmental Chiefs, which, if there is a clash of interests, passes them on to the Committee of Ministers which submits them to the War Cabinet. The Export Council is another committee.

But the new group is not just another committee. There is one big difference between it and the rest—it has executive as well as advisory powers.

So that if the Export Council does not foreshadow a major change of policy, it does at least represent an interesting trend with possible implications for the future.

It is the first time an organization composed of Government officials, businessmen, and trade unionists has been regarded as executive in character, and it would obviously be important if the Government had planned the Council as an experiment in organization, which if successful could be extended to meet peacetime needs.

Reloading Stations Await Russo-Reich Rail Traffic

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—Nine pairs of railway stations on the new German-Russian frontier will hum soon with activity through the reloading of Russian raw materials and German industrial goods from wide to narrow gauge freight cars, and vice versa, if Naxi expectations are fulfilled.

These stations all are in what until last September was Poland. Their names are: Szczepki, on the German side, with corresponding Augustow on the Russian; Prostken on the German and Grajewo on the Russian side; Malkin-Zaremba, Platerow-Siemiatytschi, Terespol-Brest-Litovsk, Cholm-Jagodzin, Belzec-Rawaruskaja, Zurawica-Peremyschl, and Nowyzagorz-Salus.

Under the plan agreed upon, German goods will be reloaded in stations on the Soviet side after inspection by Russian customs officials. Soviet good similarly will be inspected in German frontier terminals.

Russians Widen Rails

No sooner had the Germans and Russians agreed on a demarcation line in vanquished Poland than Soviet railwaymen got busy moving one rail three and one-half inches outward on each of nine roadbeds from the old Soviet frontier to the new demarcation line, thereby converting the former Polish tracks into wide gauge roads suitable for Russian cars.

This required relatively little work since the existing road bed as well as the cross ties could be left intact. This required merely that the spikes be pulled, the rails lifted and moved and the spikes nailed down anew.

The first direct line opened up was that ending on the Russian side at former Polish Brest-Litovsk and on the German side at Terespol. During the first ten days of January it was reported that more trains passed over this line than during the entire month of December. It meant converting the stretch from Brest-Litovsk to Stolpce, or approximately 160 miles of track into wide gauge.

One Line Unchanged

Only in one section of the newly acquired territory did the Russians fail to widen the railway gauge. That was through the section of former Poland which connected Germany via Przemysl with Cernauti, Rumania.

Here by mutual agreement between Reichsführer Hitler and Joseph Stalin the line was left as it was so that Germany could obtain much needed oil from Rumania without reloading.

Freight cars can go from Berlin over territory now Russian to Rumanian centers without a change. Oil from Galicia, now in Russian hands, can thus also be made available to Germany without reloading. This concession by the Russians was especially appreciated because the Danube, which normally carries the main burden of traffic from Rumania to Germany, is frozen over.

[Rumania, now Germany's only substantial source of foreign oil, was said by a high Bucharest authority last Thursday to have been told by the German Government that it must supply more oil to the Reich or Berlin would "seek other methods" of getting it.

This action, following by two days a British-French warning to Rumania not to force British and French companies operating in Rumania to produce oil for shipment to Germany, was believed to presage an early showdown in the Allied-German rivalry for Rumania's oil resources.]

New Bridge Needed

Of the nine projected transfer points along the German-Russian frontier, all but one already have been opened to bring minerals, oil and grain to Germany. The ninth—at Cholm-Jagodzin—must wait until a new bridge is built over the Bug River.

Besides oil and grain, Germany expects to obtain from Russia chiefly paraffin, iron and manganese ores, hemp, flax and other agricultural products.

Russia's compensation will come chiefly from German manufactured goods, especially iron and steel articles, threads, twines, and precision instruments of all sorts.

Under the German-Soviet Trade and Credit Treaty German finished goods up to 120,000,000 marks (about $40,000,000) will be exchanged for Russian natural products of all kinds.

As both Nations are at war with third countries neither Germany nor Russia for years is likely to electrify the lines to the nine respective terminals. Neither is likely to build a third, much less a fourth, track to speed traffic.

Reloading Stations

The Russians, in fact, are reported at present to have changed only one track on each line in former Poland to wide gauge. This means that traffic for some time to come will be rather thin. Nevertheless daily trains are said to arrive in these reloading stations, the average train being made up of 40 freight cars with a total capacity of 600 to 800 tons a train.

Every device known to German propaganda is invoked to impress the German people with the fact that the Allied blockade is rendered ineffective through the German-Russian understanding.

In newspapers and news reels scenes are depicted of Russian workers widening railways, German workers shoveling grain from Soviet cars into those of the Reich, traffic experts from both countries meeting to arrange details.

As time goes on—assuming that German-Soviet relations become constantly closer—these nine pairs of railway frontier terminals will be equipped with the most modern equipment for quick reloading. At present, man power rather than machinery is used almost exclusively.

At Prostken, for instance, Polish prisoners do the reloading.

Some enthusiastic engineers suggested the simplest way would be to construct freight cars which could easily be taken off their chassis, then lifted by crane onto a differently gauged chassis of the other contracting party.

More cautious counsels prevailed, however, at least on the German side where it was pointed out that "Russian spaces are so vast we don't know when we would ever see our cars again."

Russian Use Armored Sledges In New Drive on Finland

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Russian Army launched a new attack against the Mannerheim line yesterday, employing a new offensive technique with armored sledges propelled by tanks and supported by some 130 battleplanes.

The new Russian assault on the Karelian Isthmus concentrated mainly in the vicinity of Summa, 20 miles south of the city of Viborg, was preceded by six hours of artillery preparation.

Then the infantry attack, with the sledges and tanks as its spearhead, began.

It was an entirely new technique for the Russians.

Instead of letting their tanks go forward by themselves, the Soviet command equipped each one with an armored sledge which carried both machine gunners and riflemen.

The tanks pushed the sledges into battle; the men on the sledges protected the tanks against Finnish hand grenade throwers.

Despite the new strategy and the heavy aerial strength, the Russians gained no ground, Finnish officers said. The fighting was continuing.

While the main attack was at Summa, the Russians sought to concentrate troops for attacks at other points.

Dispatches from Tallinn, meanwhile tended to support reports that Soviet air bases in Estonia had been damaged by bombs dropped from a fleet of 34 Finnish planes. At Baltiski, a Soviet air base, several planes and hangers were reported restroyed in a surprise raid.

'Fighting-Funds for Finland' Launches Nation-Wide Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Organization of a nation-wide campaign to collect cash contributions for military aid of Finland was launched here today by a new organization called "Fighting Funds for Finland, Inc.," with headquarters at 120 Broadway. This group is composed of prominent Americans from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is headed by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the law firm of Loucks, O'Ryan & Cullen, and who commanded the 27th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War.

Organization work has been on for weeks and in some States—among them North Carolina—is now ready to proceed, announcement by General O'Ryan this afternoon said. Work by State chairmen and appointment of county and local campaign directors will be announced as the organization proceeds. A national depository and treasurer also will be announced in a few days.

Among the Sponsors

Among the prominent men and women identified with "Fighting Funds for Finland" are:

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Hale, California; Pierre Jay, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Victor Morowetz, Mrs. A. Henry Mosle, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Strong, all of New York; Miss Gertrude Ely, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. King, Arizona; Struthers Burt, North Carolina; Mrs. Robert C. Mead, and Mrs. John S. Sheppard, New York; Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, New Jersey; John Lord O'Brien, Conger Goodyear, George W. Marrin, Richard Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrish H. Milliken, Miss Mabel Choate and Henry G. Bartol, all of New York.

Major General O'Ryan, in announcing his support of the campaign, said:

"The cause of Finland in its desperate struggle against annihilation is arousing the American people to an understandin of the realities of Communist aggression.

"What Finland is facing and what has already happened to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland and what may in the coming spring happen to others, forces upon American understanding a realization that human liberty is progressively disappearing in the civilized world.

"Co-ordinated barbarism is on the march against the unco-ordinated national units of civilization and is knocking them off piecemeal. The American conscience and American ideals demand realistic aid to the men of Finland now on the firing line defending their families, their homes and their country.

"Time is the essence of effective aid and there should be no limitations upon the Finnish Government as to the uses for which the moneys are to be expended by it."

"Does America Know"?

A new move to give military aid to Finland developed here today when circulars were sent out widely urging Americans to write to Vice-President Garner, presiding officer of the Senate; Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and their senators and representatives in Washington, urging assistance to the Finns. The appeal, which was anonymous, but originated in high American quarters, stressed that the granting of financial aid to the Helsingfors government would not be a breach of neutrality.

The circular is headed, "Does America Know?"

Finns Need 'Plenty of Help'

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 2 (AP)—Sir Walter Citrine, had of a British labor delegation touring Finland, declared today that the Finns "will need plenty of help" to hold off the Russian invasion.

"I haven't a very high opinion of the Red Army," said Sir Walter, "but it must be remembered that their man power is inexhaustible, whereas, Finland is small.

He added that "very extensive help is under way in England for Finland, and I am sure it will arrive in time."

Sir Walter, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, voiced his opinion as the delegation completed an 11-day tour of Finnish industrial centers and the front and prepared to depart via Stockholm for Copenhagen.

The delegation will attend a conference of Scandinavian labor representatives in Copenhagen tomorrow.

Sir Walter said he was "struck by the fine civil and hygienic work of the Finnish labor unions," but said he thought "more orderly arrangements between the unions and employers are needed."

He characterized as "sheer nonsense" Russian reports that the Finnish Government is oppressing labor.

Sir Noel Baker, who spent two days at the front, said that his talks with Russian prisoners had convinced him that "the Red Army lacks the intelligence and initiative to cope with the Finns on battlefields of this kind."

He said he had "high respect for the Finnish Army and the Finnish people," but echoed Sir Walter's assertion that "extensive help will be necessary."

Shoe Union Is Seeking Inquiry Into Bata Plants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The C. I. O.'s United Shoe Workers Union said yesterday it had asked the International Labor Organization at Geneva to investigate wages and working conditions in plants of the Bata Shoe Company, of Zlin, in the former state of Czechoslovakia.

Leo Goodman, research director, said union officers made their request in a cable to John G. Winant, I. L. O. director. The union has opposed the admission of Czech shoe experts into the United States to instruct American shoe workers at the new Bata plant in Belcamp, Md.

One-Man Strike Ends, 150 Go Back to Work

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Harry Paisley's one-man strike at Clark Brothers Chewing Gum Company plant is ended and 150 employees are back at work but his status is still in doubt.

"We are paying him until we can get him a job," said A. F. Clark, President of the company. Mr. Paisley was discharged a week ago with discontinuance of his truck driving job under a new company distribution system. He established a picket line at the plant and fellow workers, members of another union, refused to cross.

N. Y. Kindergartens Aid Emigre Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Approximately 100 children, small sons and daughters of German emigres, "people of hope," were among the children trained at centers maintained and supervised by the New York Kindergarten Association here last year. The Association was formed 50 years ago, since which it has given more than 40,000 children "a fair start for city life," according to its annual report.

Since it is the aim of this group to meet the needs of each neighborhood in which there is a kindergarten, a special task recently has been that of caring for children of refugee families.

During the year 12 free nursery schools were supported or directed by the association.

Course in Bricklaying

OGDEN, Utah (AP) — Fourteen Weber College students have enrolled in a four-year course in bricklaying. The advisory committee includes two union bricklayers and two contractors.

Missing U. S. Plane Reported in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil., Feb. 2 (AP)—Word was received here today that a missing plane with five Americans aboard had made a forced landing at Lagoa Mangeira due to a fuel shortage.

The single-motored plane, without radio, left Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 31 on an easy stages flight here. Pilot James W. Allen of Ithaca, N. Y., a commercial aviator on vacation, had planned to stop at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Passengers were Mrs. Don Wallace of Chicago, Miss Frieda Zylstra of Chicago, daughter of Charles Zylstra, Iowa democratic leader; Miss June Sprau of Lake Forest, Ill., and Seward H. Bowers, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Just Like That!

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Farmer John Fink gaped when an airplane taxied up to his back door and a youthful pilot casually asked: "How do I get to the Allentown-Bethlehem airport?"

Mr. Fink gave the information and, still gaping, watched the plane take off from a patch of pasture.

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Mrs. French in Recital—Anderson-Weill Ballad and 'Lucia' on Radio

Boston Soprano Gives Program of Unusual Songs

With her customary good taste in program building, Isabel French, soprano, delighted a large audience in Jordan Hall last night. George Reeves was at the piano, and George Milrood played a pair of violin obbligatos.

For her first group, Mrs. French chose "Ritorna, oh caro è dolce mio tesoro," from "Rodelinda" by Handel; "Ich ende behende mein irdisches Leben," from Bach's Cantata 57; "Selig ist der Mann" (with violin obbligato) and "L'Amerò," from "Il Re Pastore" by Mozart. Schumann's seldom heard song cycle "Die Frauenliebe und Leben" comprised the singer's second group. Group three contained "L'Absence" by Berlioz, "Le bonheur est chose légère" by Saint-Saëns, "Sainte" by Ravel, "1904" by Poulenc, and Duparc's "Au pays où ce fait la guerra." The fourth group included Duparc's "Phydilé," Debussy's "Le tombeau des naiades," and a trio of songs by Hahn, "Trois jours de vendange," "Infidélité" and "La pêche."

A recital by Isabel French is certain to provide the listener with a great deal of enjoyment. She chooses songs of rare worth, usually songs which are seldom sung. In many instances, her choice falls upon items dependent upon impeccable interpretative powers. In the second place, Mrs. French offers the listener a voice which, though small, is even throughout its gamut and of great purity. Her method of tone production is in itself an example of flawless control by which the singer is able to project a song completely, within her particular dynamic range.

In her first group, this commentator found her most at ease in the Mozart item, which was sung with surprising power, revealing a voice which had grown in strength and intensity since Mrs. French last sang in recital here. The number brought a storm of applause and calls of "Brava."

The Schumann group was offered with finished interpretation, but during this group, the listener regretted Mrs. French's lack of vocal power, for some of these songs require the attributes of the dramatic soprano. It was in such songs as "An meinem Herzen, an meiner Brust," "Du Ring an meinem Finger," and "Helft mir, ihr Schwestern" that Mrs. French excelled.

A Berlioz song is by way of novelty, and the one chosen by Mrs. French was worthy the singer, who gave her listeners the utmost enjoyment, if applause be a criterion. In fact, this entire group was offered in the singer's happiest vein, with special emphasis, perhaps, upon the amusing "1904" by Poulenc. Mrs. French would do well to cultivate further this type of song, together with the amusing "La pêche" by Hahn. After the final group the singer responded to insistent applause by offering encores. The discerning accompaniments of Mr. Reeves were an asset. G. M. S.

'Raymond Scott Quintet' Enthusiastically Received

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

The trump card that the Ballet Theater has been holding up its sleeve for the closing programs of the present season at the Center Theater turned out to be a joker, when the long-heralded "Raymond Scott Quintet" finally came to its first performance anywhere last evening. The work has no relation to a quintet in any particular.

This "Ballet Operetta," which Anton Dolin has contrived to a series of Scott's popular compositions with a few new numbers added, proved to be a ballet jam session, with trucking ballerinas and hoofing danseurs, all cavorting in a manner that would make Papa Petipa wring his hands but kept the audience continually clapping theirs.

There is more wit in Lucinda Ballard's scenery and costuming and in Mr. Scott's score than in the choregraphic potpourri that Mr. Dolin has made of the experiences of a pair of dancers hoofing to and in Hollywood and back to Broadway.

In an adagio act called "Blue Temptation," by Patricia Bowman as Dolores, the sister member of the team, and Anton Dolin as the brother, Miss Ballard uses Wagnerian rocks and stylized Cornish waves while Mr. Scott's music plays pranks with "Tristan" and the "Ring." Miss Bowman's headdress, containing fishes in her snood, is faintly reminiscent of Brünnhilde's helmet.

Miss Ballard's design for the sextet of horses, danced admirably by Karen Conrad, Viola Essen, Annabelle Lyon, Eugene Loring, William Dollar, and Leon Varkas, places the horses' heads on the dancers' right arms and their flowing tails on the left. The stage design is full of clever detail.

With Mozart in swing time (in an eighteenth-century drawing room) and Hollywood getting its usual drubbing, wooden Indians in a wild war dance, and Tia Juana played for an extra laugh, the piece calls for a large cast, all of whom danced the assorted high jinks with relish.

Though its contemporaneity is entirely superficial, its color and frolic carry it through. The huge audience was mightily entertained and bestowed rounds and rounds of applause at the end.

"Les Sylphides" and "Black Ritual" were the other ballets on the program, Alexander Smallens conducting throughout.

The "Raymond Scott Quintet" will be repeated at all subsequent performances for the remainder of the week. On Saturday night the Ballet Theater closes its current season at the Center Theater in the full flush of success, to make room for Walt Disney's "Pinocchio."

Burgess Meredith

Master of ceremonies in "Pursuit of Happiness" program, Sunday, CBS-WEEI at 4:30.

Movie Remakes and Reissues Engage Hollywood Attention

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

One of the most moving little stories Warner Brothers ever made was the picture, "One Way Passage," in which William Powell and Kay Francis had the principal roles. This story is now before the cameras again with George Brent and Merle Oberon playing the two leads.

So far as I am able to determine from reading a synopsis of the new picture, the two stories remain almost identical, with perhaps a few changes of incident. The new film, however, will be titled "We Shall Meet Again." While no secret is being made of the fact that it has been done before, it will be released as if it were something freshly conceived and just turned out.

This leads to consideration of the whole idea of remakes, which, of course, are to be distinguished from reissues. The latter are simply the same pictures sent around again to the box offices of the world to see if they can't garner in a little of the grain missed on the first round. The former is the same story retold, with generally a new cast, and often considerably changed from the original version.

The recent "Hunchback of Notre Dame" is a case in point. This heavy, melodramatic shocker was first made as a Lon Chaney vehicle, and in the new version was played by Charles Laughton. A good many critics and film correspondents questioned the wisdom of making this huge picture again, when it was first announced.

Running through the list of Warner pictures released within a year I find at least nine to be remakes. These are "The Dawn Patrol," "We Shall Meet Again," "Indianapolis Speedway" (first made as "The Crowd Roars"), "A Child Is Born," "No Place To Go (formerly "Old Man Minnick," with Chic Sale), "The Return of Dr. X," "Smashing The Money Ring" (made once as "Queer Money"), "The Castle on the Hudson" (from the Warden Lawes story "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"), and "Married, Pretty, And Poor" ("Saturday's Children").

This last was made at least once under its own title, and has been made five or six times, to my knowledge, under other titles.

All this, of course, is a vast saving for story departments—or is it? One or two of these narratives probably cost quite a little in original story and script, but the majority of them are stories that were obtained at a very small outlay. None of them, except "Dawn Patrol," has repeated its first success at the box office. Even though a new generation is coming every few years to see these pictures over again, there are still quite a few who have seen them and don't particularly relish sitting through them again.

(I should perhaps point out here that not only Warner Brothers, but practically all studios, indulge in this practice. I have used this group of pictures because I have seen the originals and most of their successors; but it would be easy to name 50 others.)

The war has, of course, made motion picture producers wary of putting out great sums for stories. The fact must be faced that the studios have lost a good deal of their foreign revenue, and the slack must be taken up somehow. The conviction cannot be escaped, however, that there should be less vital spots in which this can be done. If a picture needs anything, it needs a story; and though it can be granted readily that the number of fundamental plots is few, and that almost any story is a reworking of some of them, it has never been admitted by any authority that I know that stories can be reworked by the same people, within half a dozen years, and keep a public breathless with suspense.

'Geronimo' on the Screen

In "Geronimo" at the Paramount and Fenway is to be found another in the cycle of Westerns, dealing this time, however, not with bandits or with railroad building but with melodramatic Indian warfare. The film has been prepared on a large scale but in some of its details it recalls earlier days of the screen with its scenes of frontier fighting, the attack on a stage coach, an ambush, and a conclusion with cavalry riding to the rescue.

Most of the story is supposed to take place at an Army post or in the region around it during the Administration of President Grant. Among the characters are a strict commanding general, played by Ralph Morgan; his son, a junior officer, who does not understand his father, done by William Henry; a sympathetic captain, acted by Preston Foster; a scout with a penchant for pencil drawing, set forth by Andy Devine; a rascally trader who furnishes the Indians with arms, portrayed by Gene Lockhart; and Geronimo, represented by Chief Thunder Cloud. The role of the scout is an amusing one, but the film as a whole has harrowing detail. There are suggestions of the torture of prisoners. There seems to be some tripping of horses.

The co-feature, "Night of Nights," is concerned with an actor-playwright, whose wife left him because of his drunkenness and who after many years seeks to make amends to his daughter by producing a play with her in the cast. The play is a success, but the performance, so far as he is concerned, has a fatal outcome. The cast includes Pat O'Brien, Olympe Bradne, Roland Young, Reginald Gardiner, and George F. Stone.

In the Cinematic Tropics

They're in the jungle again for "Green Hell" at the Keith Memorial. This time the setting is South America. A search for ancient treasure is the explanation of the expedition. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is in command, and his party includes Alan Hale, George Bancroft, George Sanders, Vincent Price, and John Howard. After their camp is established, somewhere in the tropical wilderness, Joan Bennett arrives on the scene to add romantic complications.

In short, it's a melodramatic adventure yarn in which attacks by natives, friction and misunderstandings among the members of the expedition, and various hardships are related, sometimes in tragic detail. With the aid of friendly natives, a happy conclusion is reached, and at the fade-out there is a suggestion of another expedition which may lead to a sequel.

The cast as a whole is capable but there seems to be little opportunity for individual characterportrayal. The plot, devised by Frances Marion, is more concerned with melodramatic excitements than with plausibility. Karl Freund was in charge of photography, and James Whale directed.

In "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," the other feature film on the program, Master McCarthy, Edgar Bergen, who could hardly be absent when Charlie is present, and Mortimer Snerd turn up in the midst of a story about the murder of a shady publisher. After rough-and-tumble scuffles with gangsters and various other adventures, the man who did the shooting confesses. A couple of journalists and a night club singer are among those who have a part in the narrative. Charlie McCarthy is attractive but this is hardly the sort of material in which he is seen to best advantage. Robert Cummings, Constance Moore, John Sutton, Louis Calhern, Edgar Kennedy, and Warren Hymer are among those in the cast.

News of Plays and Players

New York

Molly Picon, the Yiddish actress, is to be starred in a new play by Sylvia Regan entitled, "Morning Star," according to an announcement from George Kondolf, its producer. Mr. Kondolf was variously director of both New York and Chicago Federal Theater projects. Although Miss Picon has appeared internationally in vaudeville on the English-speaking stage, this is said to be her first venture on Broadway in an all-English play. And it marks Mr. Kondolf's first commercial offering since he acted as co-producer of "A Room in Red and White" and "The Wind and the Rain."

♪ ♪ ♪

With "The Unconquered" well along in rehearsal for a Broadway opening on Feb. 13, its producer, George Abbott, announces a fifth production for the current season. "Goodbye in the Night" is the play, a melodramatic mystery by Jerome Mayer, better known as a producer. Mr. Mayer is currently sponsoring "Young Couple Wanted" which is scheduled to close Saturday evening at Maxine Elliott's Theater. Mr. Abbott will begin holding rehearsals of "Goodbye in the Night" on Feb. 12, opening a week's engagement at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore, on Monday, March 4. The Broadway première is escheduled for the second week in March.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maxwell Anderson, author of "Key Largo," will be the guest speaker in the symposium, "The American Drama in Our Times," at the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 4 p. m. Mr. Anderson will speak on "An Adventure in Playwrighting." Barrett H. Clark is in charge of the series.

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There is to be a "Night of Stars" benefit on the night of Feb. 25 for the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade still held prisoner in Spain and in French concentration camps. Ernest Hemingway, Sidney Kingsley, Alvah Bessie, Clifford Odets, Leif Erickson, Morris Carnovsky, and Art Smith are members of the committee on arrangements. Mecca Temple will be the scene of the benefit and among the entertainers will be Harold J. Rome, Phil Loeb, Jean Muir, and Gene Kelley, Luis Quintanilla, Spanish artist, has designed a plaque to be unveiled as part of a memorial service for Americans killed in Spain.

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Sacha Guitry, the French actor-playwright, has advised Gilbert Miller that he will be unable to reach these shores for Mr. Miller's series of Guitry plays, planned for March. Instead, M. Guitry suggests postponing the whole thing until autumn.

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At the Wednesday matinee, "Hellzapoppin" passed its 600th performance at the Winter Garden . . . And tonight, "Too Many Girls" plays its 125th performance at the Imperial . . . Millard Mitchell has decided to stay in "See My Lawyer" instead of joining the Dorothy Thompson-Fritz Kortner "Another Sun" . . . John Emery has been added to the cast of "The Unconquered."

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

First Love—Allston (Allston), Lexington (Lexington) and Maplewood (Malden).

We Are Not Alone—Harvard (Cambridge), Capitol (Everett), Rialto (Roslindale).

Gulliver's Travels — Franklin (Dorchester), Strand (Malden, and Strand (Quincy).

Drums Along the Mohawk—Hyde Park (Hyde Park).

What a Life—Regent (Arlington).

Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex—Jamaica (Jamaica Plain).

Babes in Arms — Orpheum (Malden).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington —Park (Everett).

Winter Sports Radiocasts, Talk by Hoover Scheduled

The Week-End Dialer

Highlights for radio listeners this week end include presentation, in the "Pursuit of Happiness" program on Sunday afternoon, of a specially written epic ballad by Maxwell Anderson, set to music by Kurt Weill, titled "Magna Charta," and the Metropolitan Opera matinee presentation of "Lucia di Lammermoor" with Lily Pons, on Saturday afternoon.

Tonight

A lot of winter sports enthusiasts will probably tune in WBZ at 7:25 tonight to get the special weather bulletins for the week end, provided for their benefit by the Boston office of the U. S. Weather Bureau. The same station will offer a play-by-play description by Bob Evans—from 9:30 to 10 p. m. only—of the Boston Olympics-Sherbrooke game in the Boston Garden.

A number of talks are scheduled for this evening, includinng addresses by former President Herbert Hoover and Alexander Kerensky, former President of the provisional Republican government which succeeded the Czarist regime in Russia—both to be given at the annual dinner of the Overseas Press Club in the Park Lane Hotel in New York City. MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

The first of a series of popular radio programs, arranged by General Electric for the Byrd expedition in the Antarctic, may be enjoyed also by American listeners. NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

"Morning and Evening Stars" is the subject which William H. Barton, Jr., of the Hayden Planetarium will discuss in the "Men Behind the Stars" series, which can now be heard locally each Friday. CBS-WEEI, 4:15.

"Wedding Present," Arch Oboler's radio drama of sacrifice in the slums, will be presented by the Group Theater with Ann Shepherd in the lead, in the course of the "Kate Smith Hour." In this same period Kate Smith will interview Jane Darwell, who played "Ma Joad" in the newly filmed, "Grapes of Wrath." CBS-WEEI. 8.

Saturday

"Lucia di Lammermoor" by Donizetti is the Metropolitan Opera matinee offering this week, with Lily Pons in the leading role. During the first intermission, announcement is to be made of a new contest on the subject, "What the Metropolitan Opera Broadcasts Mean to Me." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:55.

Vera Brodsky will plan a program of American music, beginning with "Four Surrealist Afterludes" composed by Harold Triggs, who formerly was her partner in a piano team. These will be followed by Edward MacDowell's "Tragica" Sonata, Daniel Gregory Mason's "Whippoorwill," and Alexander Semmler's "Berceuse" and "Scherzo." CBS-WEEI, 3:35.

A new series of "The Human Adventure" program will be presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System in co-operation with the University of Chicago. The idea of the series was conceived by William B. Benton, vice-president of the university. The programs are to stress, in dramatic presentations, the interdependence and co-operation in research among natural scientists and scholars in the great universities of the world. First to be offered will be a dramatization of discovery and development of radio. CBS-not WEEI, 5.

Sidney Lanier, the "poet of the South," will be honored in a morning broadcast in which his grandson, Sterling Lanier, and Mrs. Roscoe H. Chesley of Cambridge, national radio chairman of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will take part. Mr. Lanier, who teaches at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will read excerpts from his grandfather's works. WBZ, 11:30 a. m.

A talk by Dr. Bernard Myers, art critic, and a dramatization of episodes in Rubens' life, will be included in the "Art for Your Sake" program. NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Among dramatic programs will be Arch Oboler's presentation of "Hollywood Special," with Gail Page, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8; and the Radio Guild's production of two plays by Gordon Webber, "Going Home" and "Moon Road." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Kirtley F. Mather, director of the Harvard University Summer School, will be interviewed on "The Future of Man and the Earth," by Mrs. Malcolm Greene, on the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs program. Yankee-WNAC, 12:30.

Sunday

Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill, who produced the words and music, respectively, for "Knickerbocker Holiday," were commissioned to write "Magna Charta" for presentation in the "Pursuit of Happiness" program this week. Burgess Meredith, master of ceremonies, and Julius Huehn of the Metropolitan Opera will sing in this presentation, which will also use the Lyn Murray Chorus and Mark Warnow's Orchestra. In addition to "Magna Charta," the program will include a dramatization of part of John Steinbeck's novel, "Grapes of Wrath." CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Simone Simon will be presented in a specially written play, "Model Princess," in the "Fifth Row Center" program. MBS-WAAB, 6. William Powell will appear in the "Silver Theater" presentation, "Parent by Proxy." CBS-WEEI, 6. "Screen Guild Theater" offers "I Met Him in Paris," with Melvyn Douglas, Ann Sothern, and Robert Young. CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

A radio version of Clemence Dane's "Broome Stages" will be presented by Orson Welles, with Helen Hayes heading the cast. CBS-WEEI, 8.

The University of Chicago Round Table will discuss "The Economic War Between the States." NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Charles Wakefield Cadman, American composer, and Walter Slezak, singing star of the recent "I Married an Angel," will participate in the "So You Think You Know Music" program—a music quiz conducted by Ted Scott. CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Alexander Brailovsky, noted interpreter of Chopin, will be soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, conducted by John Barbirolli. The program will open with Hector Berlioz's "Beatrice and Benedict" Overture. This will be followed by a Rondo for Orchestra by Eugene Zador, for many years a professor of music in the Vienna Conservatory, who is now making his home in this country. The Rimsky-Korsakoff Suite from "Le Coq d'Or" concludes the concert. CBS-WEEI. 3.

Grace Moore will sing "Depuis le Jour," from Charpentier's opera, "Louise," and "Annie Laurie" in the Sunday Evening Hour. The concluding number on the program will be Jan Sibelius' hymn, "We Are of Thee, the Children of Thy Love," in which the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, the mixed chorus, the audience, and Miss Moore will join. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Two seldom heard compositions by Frederick Delius, "Two Aquarelles," composed in 1917, will be played by the string section of the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Erno Rapee, in the "Music Hall on the Air" period. Originally written to be sung without words by unaccompanied chorus "on a summer's night on the water," they were transcribed for string orchestra by Eric Fenby, under the direction of the composer. Also on the program will be Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" and four movements from J. S. Bach's Suite No. 3, transcribed for string orchestra by Charles Woodhouse. NBC-Blue-WBZ. Noon.

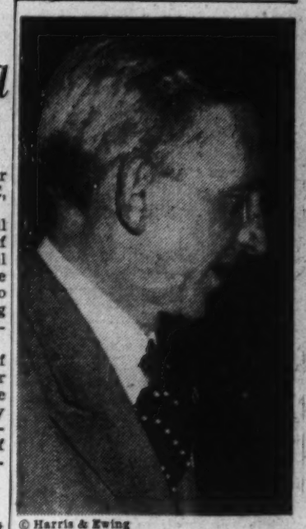
Monday

"The Young in Heart," Cecil B. DeMille's production of an adaptation of I. A. R. Wylie's novel, "The Gay Banditti," will be presented by "Radio Theater." The cast will include May Robson, Don Ameche, Ida Lupino, and Helen Wood. CBS-WEEI, 9.

A preview of the Feb. 5 program in the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concert series in Symphony Hall will be given by Wheeler Beckett, conductor for these concerts. Mr. Beckett will discuss the selections to be performed and will play illustrative passages on the piano. WBZ, 4:30.

A new "Kostelanetz Chorus" will make its first appearance on the "Tune-Up Time" program. CBS-WEEI, 8.

Suzanne Sten, Viennese mezzo-soprano, will sing songs by Johannes Brahms and Mendelssohn in the Columbia Concert Hall program. Her accompanist, Leo Taubman, will play Schumann's Romance in F sharp and Schubert's Impromptu in G flat. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.



© Harris & Ewing

Charles Wakefield Cadman

To be heard in "So You Think You Know Music," Sunday, CBS, 2:30.

National Drama Week Planned

New York

On Sunday the Drama League of New York will hold a formal dinner at the Hotel Pierre, in honor of leading players, playwrights, and producers of the current season. The event will mark the opening of the twentieth annual National Drama Week, sponsored by the Drama League of New York. Burns Mantle, drama critic of the Daily News, will serve as toastmaster. Mrs. Samuel Newton, chairman of the League, will preside. There will be a short program of songs by Webb Tilton, baritone, and speeches by various guests, among whom will be: Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon, Alison Skipworth, Margo, Dorothy Stickney, Estelle Winwood, Edith Atwater, Ray Dooley, Mrs. Clarence Day, Howard Lindsay, Russel Crouse, Otto L. Preminger, Ezra Stone, Elliott Nugent, John Hoysradt, Paul Muni, Eddie Dowling, Richard Kollmar, J. C. Nugent, and Robert Henderson.

Members of the League have organized volunteer committees in every State to arrange for and publicize the celebration of Drama Week in schools, colleges, and community theaters. Throughout the country, the public is urged to attend current attractions at local theaters. In New York City special exhibits of photographs of scenes from Broadway plays have been arranged at the public libraries and in a group of book stores. Players and playwrights will be heard in a series of special radio interviews.

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It is the aim of the Drama League, in sponsoring the week, to call attention of the public to the contribution the theater makes to national life.

The League, a non-profit making organization of theatergoers, has a membership of a little more than 300 in the metropolitan area. These members, it is said, support the theater in New York to the extent of buying between 12,000 and 14,000 theater tickets a year, at full box office price, averaging $2.20 a seat.

Aside from theater parties, the activities of the Drama League through the theater season include teas, luncheons, dinners, informal discussions of plays by drama critics and prominent theater people.

At the end of each fiscal year, surplus funds that accrue from the activities are contributed to various theatrical charities: the Drama Loan Library, branch of the New York Public Library; and to a scholarship fund for a student actor.

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Every spring the Drama League awards a medal for the most distinguished performance of the past season. Katharine Cornell received it first in 1935. Thereafter it has been given to Helen Hayes, Maurice Evans, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and last year to Raymond Massey.

The Drama League of New York was founded in 1916 by a group of prominent theater patrons including Dr. S. Marion Tucker, Mrs. James B. Curtis, and Mrs. John Alexander. The parent organization, the Drama League of America was founded in 1910 by a group of men and women in Evanston, Ill., the seat of North Western University.

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During an intermission in the filming of "We Shall Meet Again"

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Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

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THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
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with MONTY WOOLLEY
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TOO MANY GIRLS
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Ask the Old Stove to Your Party If You Want It Gay

A Young Couple Finds a Sink in Their Parlor, a Stove In Their Dining Room No Bar to Social Success

Homemaking Adventures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

About the first thing to be thought of when a home is established is the matter—or rather, the manner—of entertaining. For home without hospitality is spelled differently: it is just "house." Incipient homemakers realize this not without certain misgivings, for unless they are wiser than the sages, they imagine that social success hinges upon whether the roast comes out unburned or the soup is served without too much or too little salt.

These things matter not. My wife and I soon found that there were considerations far more important than food, chief among which was the desire to share what we had. Inventorily reckoned, we had comparatively little in our apartment-home overlooking the Sierra. Views we had, and wedding gifts, and fine breezes for warm California days. But we also had a Simplex Range in our dining room, and in the living room, alas, we had a sink!

* * *

You would never have guessed it. Invited to dine with us, you would have paid us the compliment, sincerely appreciated by us, of climbing two flights of stairs to reach our living room. Had you been minded to notice the scenery en route, you would have been impressed by our travel poster lithographed by Brangwyn, and then we would have told you how it had come into our possession after having belonged to a famous movie star. Arrived, you might have shared our pleasure in the lamps, the pictures, the books which satisfied our souls. But not until about five minutes before dinner was served could you have suspected the presence of a sink.

It was behind a screen. When I first looked at the apartment, finding it so bright, so clean, so inexpensive, my heart sank as I thought of what was in the corner of the living room. But it became for us a light of informality that could be hidden under no bushel of conventional scruples, for even when we chose to dine by candlelight with our finest damask on the table, we had to go behind that screen, turn on the water tap, and so divulge our secret.

"You don't mind," I would say to our guests as I passed through the living room with our hammered aluminum pitcher, "if in the service of my wife and in the interests of this dinner, I trip over your feet on the way to get some water?" And nobody ever seemed to mind, although many a guest has registered surprise. My unorthodox apology and explanation, however, had the good effect of securing immediate sociability, and my wife finally said that if ever we built a home, we would have a sink in one corner of the drawing room. A period sink, of course, after Chippendale!

* * *

From this we learned that hospitality does not mean making an impression. We had the lesson confirmed, also, in another way. The first time we had several dinner guests, it was our desire to seat them in our dining room (which was also the kitchen) so that they would face the view rather than the stove. We put them, in fact, with their backs to the stove and their faces toward the West. Ahead of them, over the nasturtiums in our flower box, they could see the beautiful silhouette of the Santa Monica Mountains. The sky, clear as a mirror, reflected the last warm rays of a summery sun. But behind our guests, more scintillating than the departing sunset, were the undeparted radiations of our Simplex stove, our bête noire, our ancient oven sans insulation. Another time, we resolved right then, we would let guests look at the stove, while we faced the sunset enwrapped in a kindly glow of heat from behind.

We had an affection for Simplex, none the less. Of her history we knew only that she had been designed for an early type of apartment house. Black, after the usual fashion of old stoves, she was also rusty in the corners. The plate had two burners instead of four. Her distinguishing feature, however, was a third burner located like a little balcony above the plate. It was an arrangement that suited my wife exactly, for with it she could stir things on two levels. It seemed to us something like a two-manual organ or a harpsichord.

* * *

Simplex had a talent for fast baking. So she gave us the practical notion, which we heartily recommend to newlyweds, that a good meal can be built around a single main dish, and that it can best be served buffet style. Our favorite recipe, varied according to the cook's taste (it was one way if my wife did it, and another if I did it) was for baked beans. We came to scorn the belief that beans from tins could compare with beans that we had soaked overnight, made soup from, and then baked to a golden brown under the white heat of Simplex enthusiasm.

Our friends seemed to feel that baked beans, done by us and served with uncertainty of seasoning, was an evening's entertainment. Tuned to the proper spirit after my initial trips for water, they would even go so far as to help with the dishes when all was said and done. Then we would remove the screen from the sink, use the davenport for a drainboard, and mix the tinkling of our Rock Crystal with the sparkle of our conversation. In this way, dinner for eight made sure that home was what it should be. **K. H. H.**

Fashion Smiles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dame Fashion is a humorist,
she always makes us smile
when we look back at what we wore
which now is out of style.
I've come to this conclusion,
and who would dare gainsay—
that she is chuckling quietly
at what we wear today?

Jannis Parker

Keystone View Co.; By a Staff Photographer

Shaping the plastic clay on the whirling wheel—a hobby the whole family may share.

Fun for the Family—Baking Lovely Things From Dirt

Over a Potter's Wheel in the Basement the Family May Enjoy Many a Craft Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pottery making is one of the oldest crafts and one of the most fascinating. A professional potter once told me that even casual visitors to his studio could never resist their instinct to handle clay and to start modeling something, however crude. It is also a craft where the hobbyist-in-chief can share her interest, enthusiasm, and creative pleasures with the rest of the family. In one family which has its own potter's wheel installed in a basement workshop, pottery has proved a family hobby of inexhaustible possibilities. To the three young children it has been a new and enthralling occupation, a splendid means of self-expression, and a source of deep companionship with their parents; the father enjoys it as a stimulating change from his business; and it has enriched and revitalized all the interests of the mother, the most ardent craftsman of the family.

It is quite possible to learn how to make pottery without a teacher. An excellent book designed for just this purpose is "Making Pottery," by Walter A. De Sager (The Studio Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. $3.50), which is thoroughly illustrated and contains all the necessary information covering equipment and technique. Another good book is "Pottery in the Making," by Dora Lunn (The Dryad Press, London; or Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill. $2.75).

Glazing and Firing

Until recently the great objections to pottery making at home were the difficulties of glazing and firing, but you can now buy electric, coke, gas, or wood kilns designed for use in houses and small studios. An electric kiln costs from about $100 to $900 depending on its size. If this price is staggering, you can use a special clay which can be baked in your own kitchen oven. A potter's wheel, the one fundamental piece of equipment, can be made by a carpenter or bought for less than $25 from any craft shop.

Although pottery making can be self taught, it is most easily learned by direct instruction from an expert. Every large community is sure to have an experienced potter and his coterie of eager pupils who fire their creations in the master's kiln. Art centers, WPA projects, and progressive schools are other possible sources of instruction. One of the pleasant ways of taking lessons is to collect a group of congenial friends, find a teacher, and make pottery one evening a week.

Pottery combines creative craftsmanship with practical benefits to an unusual degree. Your first efforts will undoubtedly be in the direction of saucers with satisfying results from the start. From there you will progress to jugs, flower pots, vases, pitchers, tea pots, bowls, tiles, and finally decorative figures with all sorts of incidental experiments with glazes, embossing wheels, incised designs, and other interesting variations. One of the peculiar charms of pottery is that errors in craftsmanship often achieve more attractive results than perfect technique! In the Orient, pottery is especially appreciated for its tactile values, and although we emphasize color and shape, it is a craft which especially appeals to those with a subtle sense of touch.

Outlets in the Home

An amateur potter will find it difficult to sell her output, as there are too many first class professionals who naturally fill all the needs of gift and art shops. In compensation pottery is a craft which gives so much personal happiness and satisfaction and has so many practical outlets in the potter's own home that the commercial vacuum is trivial. Among all its other values a working knowledge of pottery enhances interest in chinawares, and often leads to collecting, historical study, and a more discriminating study of pottery and porcelains. A book of historical and general appreciation such as "Art of the Potter," by Dora M. Billington (Oxford University Press, New York. $2.25), will help the novice realize the vast scope of pottery. It starts out as a kindergarten technique, develops as a field where good craftsmanship, aesthetic taste, and some creative ability are equally important, and emerges as a fine art. Pottery offers opportunities of self-expression to every type of craftsman and all degrees of talent. **Barbara B. Paine**

Sharing the Mysteries of the Kitchen

A Happy Mealtime for All—7

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever stop to think how fascinating and even mysterious many of the processes that go on in your kitchen must seem to a little child? The preparation of a meal may be an old story to you but not to him. Try to see it through his eyes and let him explore a bit. Even a toddler loves to be "Mother's helper." As he grows older he can try more and more difficult tasks. Do not always keep him at routine things. Let him plan the dinner, make the pie or the jelly. Let him bake the cake while you wash the dishes. Later, perhaps, he can do both and leave the kitchen in order, but that is a big job. Until he can handle that much, why not give him, at least part of the time, the creative work, the task that requires skill and that brings the joy of achievement?

Planning the Meals

In addition to actually helping with the cooking and baking, children of school age like to help plan what the family is to eat. One mother found her children took great interest in the typed menu charts she used to help her plan her meals. She had three separate charts, one for breakfast, one for luncheon or supper, and one for dinner. The luncheon or supper chart, for instance, was divided into three columns with these headings: main dish; accompanying dish; and salad, or dessert. Under each heading was a list of dishes suitable for luncheon or supper. Even a child could go through these charts and plan a satisfactory menu by choosing a dish from each column.

There are other ways of letting the children share in the planning of meals. Another mother, each Saturday evening while her family is still at the table, brings out a notebook and pencil and asks each one to suggest two dishes that he would like for the next week. Only one choice of each can be a dessert. There are seven in this group and she says their suggestions are a real help to her in deciding what to serve. They have the satisfaction, too, of knowing that their tastes are being taken into consideration.

When it comes to the actual cooking, some children show considerable skill and ingenuity if they are given a chance. To give them a chance Mother may need to busy herself with something else lest she be tempted always to show them just how to do each step. There is the matter of separating the yolk and white of an egg, for instance. She has her own way of doing it, but it is not the only way. A child likes to experiment, find a way for himself.

Good Helpers

The opportunity to use their ingenuity should, of course, be balanced by a little training as to what it means to be a good helper. If Tommy is helping Mother with a certain chore and she wants it done in a special routine, as a good helper, he should follow her directions without argument. He should learn, too, that if he finds what he thinks is a fine way to do a definite job, like breaking eggs, he can share his discovery with others, but that he need not feel offended if each still prefers to follow his own way.

Many mothers find it difficult to let a child work independently. "Now don't help me, Mother, I want to do it all alone," is a protest often heard. Janet wanted to make a cake and her mother, in order to let her do it alone, went out of the room and asked her little daughter to lock the door. "But then," she confessed, "I asked her questions through the keyhole to make sure she was doing things properly."

Willingness on a mother's part to let the children share the mysteries of the kitchen makes for companionship and a spirit of cooperation. But more than that, it makes for happier mealtimes, because the children take pride in their share of the preparation.

This series of eight articles is running on Fridays.

Breakfast for Winter Birds

It Is Easy to Provide and They Need Our Hospitality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The entire eastern and much of the central United States and Canada, on down into the deep South, has of late been gripped by low temperatures, with much snow. This means that our bird friends have special need of us. Even if you have not been feeding them all winter, you can begin now. Suet cakes may be purchased from your nurseryman and from many another place, or may be made at home. We make ours by pouring melted suet into a bread pan to the depth of about three-quarters of an inch, and mixing with it a supply of sunflower seed, peanut butter, and small seeds. If you have not a suet feeder, one can be made of wood, and some wire or a wire soap dish. Be sure to have a perch on it. Suet sticks also, are popular—particularly with chickadees and other small birds. Dig out holes all up and down a stick, and fill them with your suet mixture.

Wild bird seed can be purchased already mixed, from various dealers. Cracked corn is cheap and can augment the day's rations. Sunflower seed is most popular of all. Many birds will always choose it.

There are window bird feeding stations on the market at various prices—and these are the most interesting to have, for from indoors you can watch your feathered visitors. Even apartment dwellers can attract birds in this way to an upper story window. Our most popular feeder in addition to the window restaurant, is the so-called "country life" feeder. This style sells for about two dollars. However, we made ours. It is a hanging contraption. Its base is a round tin pie plate. The upright stick forming its center is encircled by a Number 2 can, with top and bottom taken off, the can wired to the stick to leave half an inch of opening at its base, for seed to emerge from it on to the pie plate. The roof is an inverted cone made of heavy roofing paper, the point at the top reinforced. The entire contraption is painted black and hangs from a small tree. The birds love it, and sometimes may be seen shoulder to shoulder all the way around it, eating contentedly.

We also have several other feeding boxes hanging from small trees. Half of a coconut shell makes a good one, and a five-inch sieve is another.

Some birds, like the fox sparrows and the juncoes, prefer eating on the ground; so always scatter seed in a safe place where they can get it. It is best to put out seed each day at a regular time, and only as much as they eat up. Seed remaining out in the damp is likely to mould, and may be disastrous to hungry birds. At intervals try giving the birds chunks of apple, and other fresh tid-bits and table scraps. When snow is on the ground see that they have sand or fine bird gravel for their diminutive gizzards. And be sure to supply them with drinking water. This is sometimes difficult, especially if the temperature is below freezing; but it is important. Birds need drinks and sometimes suffer for lack of water in winter.

Soon the migrating birds will begin to pass over your garden, en route north. It must be that birds tell one another of a friendly home along the way; for if you are regularly offering breakfast during these winter days, you will probably find that the migrants, too, will come to your party.

Garden Editor

Party Menus For February's Holidays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

February is called the Party Month. In 1940, it's more true than ever, with an extra day in which to celebrate! Valentine's Day seems made for parties and every year we try to pull a new trick or two out of the bag. Of course there must be hearts. For the children's party, bake a big sheet of plain white cake and frost with a glossy white frosting. Now mold red fruit-flavored gelatin in a shallow pan. Chill until firm, then cut with a small heart-shaped cutter. Place the gelatin hearts on the cake and use this as the center of the party refreshments. Cut into servings, with a heart on each serving.

February seems a good month for buffet suppers. Either Lincoln's Birthday or Washington's Birthday lends itself to attractive table decorations and favors. Many women, though, will do their entertaining on February the twenty-ninth, that strange day that comes so seldom.

There are so many foods in the market that can be used in buffet suppers. They can be inexpensive, too. For instance, curry of oysters with rice is a delicious main dish for a simple buffet supper. A gay assortment of relishes should accompany the oysters. Raw carrot strips, celery hearts, ripe olives, and preserved kumquats make an interesting display. A big bowl of green salad and hot buttered rolls will be popular additions. And for dessert, serve a big coconut layer cake with a tart lemon filling.

Chicken or turkey may be your choice for a more elaborate supper. It's been easy to have chicken dinners this winter; poultry has been so reasonable. For a Washington's Birthday buffet supper, chicken à la king might be the headliner, served perhaps from the chafing dish on hot flaky biscuits. To carry out the holiday motif, try a molded cherry salad; and for dessert, a chocolate sponge roll, filled and topped with an apricot cream filling.

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MADONNA Tomato Paste

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for our newest book
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With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

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There's no question of whether your home will look immaculate when you use RITZ Cleaning Cloths. For 48 years they have been doing a competent job to make housecleaning easier and more efficient. At better housewares, linen and department stores.
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The advertiser appreciates your referring to his Monitor advertisement when making purchases.

Tasty new BRAN REFRIGERATOR ROLLS—TRY THEM

Finer hot breads and cakes with purer Spry—deep-fries without acrid smoke or odor

SPRY is purer. Stays fresh longer. Creams so easily. These are mighty important advantages and only Spry gives you all three! Change to Spry for all baking and frying.

BRAN REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

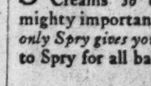
2 cakes compressed yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon sugar
1 cup Spry
1½ teaspoons salt
½ cup sugar
1 cup bran
1 cup boiling water
¼ cup milk
2 eggs, beaten
7 cups sifted all-purpose flour

Crumble yeast into small bowl or cup. Add lukewarm water and 1 teaspoon sugar and set in warm place until it becomes light and spongy (about 15 minutes). Combine Spry, salt, sugar and bran in large bowl and add boiling water. Stir until Spry is melted, then add milk. Add yeast mixture and eggs and mix. Add flour gradually, mixing very thoroughly until a stiff dough is formed.

Take out enough dough to make desired number of rolls. Grease hands thoroughly with Spry, pinch off pieces of dough, shape into balls and place in muffin pans greased with Spry. Let rise in a warm place until double in bulk (about 2 hours). Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Place remaining dough in large bowl greased with Spry. Cover and store in refrigerator for later use. Dough may be kept 2 or 3 days. Makes 3 dozen rolls.

(All measurements in this recipe are level.)

Clip and save this Spry recipe



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HESPERIAN ORCHARDS
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We guarantee delivery. Crisp and Juicy.
Available until end of April

Make a Dessert Today With Plain, Unflavored KNOX GELATINE

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"I was a second-rate hostess..."

— till I learned 2 ways to shine! Wright's Silver Cream helped improve my cooking as well as the appearance of my silverware. Wright's *Meat for Your Money* Cookbook gives hundreds of fascinating and money-saving recipes. And a weekly 'touching-up' with Wright's gives my tableware a luster that everyone admires."
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SIMPLE PROOF
Ordinary "Sluggish" Cleansers Don't Dissolve Grease Like BAB-O!

1. Scour part of bathtub with ordinary "lazy" cleanser. Notice how hard you work, yet how slowly dirt disappears.
2. Now try Bab-O. See how it *dissolves* grease, so dirt gently wipes off, leaving bathtub sparkling white with less work.

It's Grease That Makes Dirt Stick To Pots, Pans, Stoves, Sinks, Bathtubs. Your Own Eyes Can Verify (Above) How Grease-Dissolving Bab-O Acts Faster—Saves Time, Work!

● You may think it's dirt that causes so much needless cleaning, so much hard work. But this is no longer so. Today's big cleaning problem is the *grease* that makes dirt stick—not only to pots and pans but stoves, sinks, bathtubs, refrigerators—thus causing 90% of the scouring and scrubbing you do.

With ordinary, "sluggish" cleansers you have to scour and scrub needlessly to get rid of this greasy binder. But Bab-O, perfected especially to meet this problem, works on an entirely different principle. Bab-O contains an active *special ingredient* that quickly dissolves grease so dirt easily *wipes* off. And because Bab-O works so much faster and more effectively, a little does more cleaning. So you can use less of it—you save not only time and work but money too. Get Bab-O today.

NOTE: Bab-O is white—stays white even when wet—because it contains only pure cleaning ingredients.

Tune in DAVID HARUM NBC Red Network

BAB-O
The GREASE-DISSOLVING Cleaner

WHY experiment when you are sure of Burnett's, the pure Vanilla that invariably puts delicious flavor into cakes, desserts, frosting and candy?

Burnett's pure VANILLA

Fourth Annual Dinner of Boston Baseball Writers Draws Nearly 800 Diamond Fans

By a Staff Photographer

Frankie Frisch (left), former baseball radio announcer here last year who returned to baseball to manage the Pittsburgh Pirates for 1940, attended the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night, and Elbie Fletcher, Milton boy.

Buddy Hassett, Bee first baseman and former Brooklynite (left), shown trying to take the prize rookie trophy from Eddie Miller, shortstop and team mate. Hassett attended the dinner last year and lends to the entertainment with song renditions. Miller is one of the particular favorites of President Bob Quinn of the Bees, who, incidentally, was unable to attend the dinner, but who was presented with a fitting desk set by the local baseball writers in appreciation of his baseball executive ability.

Vito Tamulis, Boston boy and pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers, caught engaging in a few serious words with Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Brooklyn club, and principal speaker at the baseball writers' dinner. MacPhail discussed the recent Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis edict on the present system of minor league farms.

Olympics Face Red Raiders In Game at Garden Tonight

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	21	9	3	140	102	45
Boston *	15	8	4	85	87	40
St. Hyacinthe	18	13	1	145	135	37
Lachine	15	14	6	110	104	36
Valleyfield	13	17	5	112	114	31
Verdun	13	16	3	120	100	29
Shawinigan	13	21	1	98	130	27
Quebec	9	19	3	97	135	21

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Feb. 1

Shawinigan 5, Verdun 4.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the edge of the cruciality of the series between Boston Olympics and Sherbrooke Red Raiders at the Garden tonight and tomorrow night is considerably dulled by the fact that the first-place Raiders have too wide a margin for the locals to overcome this week end, the largest crowds of the season are nevertheless expected to watch the battles.

To followers of the Provincial Hockey League in these parts, it seems to make no difference what team is visiting from across the border—the North Station Depot is nearly filled at most games. But the realization that Sherbrooke is leading the league by a five-point margin over Olympics, plus the fact that the Raiders are spoken of as a possible Allan Cup finalist this spring, should pack the Garden to the roof.

Braves Protest

Yet as the Olympics prepare for the games, with another revamped line-up in the offing, it is just possible that they may end the week end in first place, for Sherbrooke's victory Tuesday over Valleyfield has been protested by the latter. Should the league officials uphold the Braves' claims, the Raiders would lose two points, and a pair of wins by the O's would see them slide into first place again.

Continuing his efforts to find the right combination since Buddy Foster was injured several weeks ago, Coach Hago Harrington will again revise his team. This time he is shifting Bob Jeremiah from right wing on the third line to left wing on the first, with Cliff Thompson moving over to center, and Paul Guibord remaining at right wing.

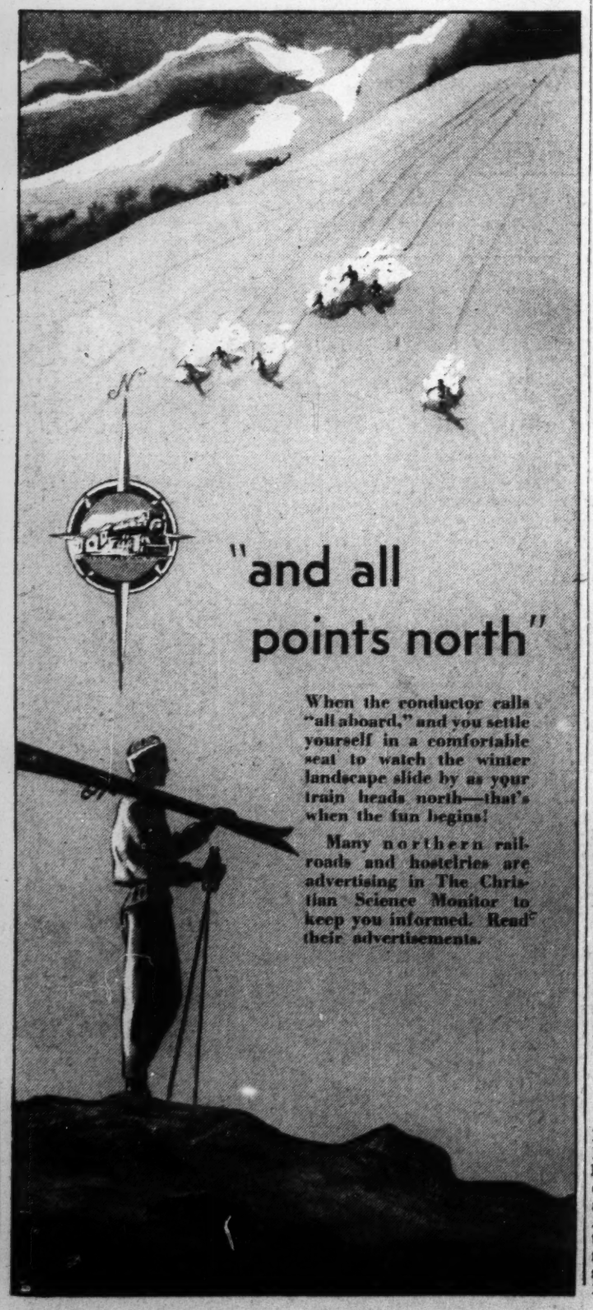
Second Line Intact

The second line Hago will keep intact, with Frankie Spain centering for Dick Lewis and Gerry Desrosiers. The third line will see Al Carvelli back in action at center, with Jack Harris and Junie Allen on the wings.

For the first time since the season opened, Dartmouth's Jim Feeley will miss a game. Harrington has decided to give the veteran, Art Smith, a chance to show his wares, and Art will pair with Ty Anderson. Hago hopes that Smith's experience will add more to the defense than Feeley's inexperienced willingness. Junie Stubbs and Bill Splaine will be the other pair at the points, with Tom Moon working in goal tonight, and Ted Frazier taking his turn tomorrow eve.

It may be taken for granted that the Olympics will go all out for a pair of wins. After this week end, both clubs will have six games remaining on their schedules, and whether Valleyfield's protest is allowed or not, the fight down the stretch will be nip-and-tuck.

Clint Benedict, coach of the Raiders, will bring a strong squad to Boston, especially since Cal Bastarache has returned to duty at defense with Charlie Tourville. Bastarache's return has permitted Phil Piche to join the first line with Howie Peterson and Harris, both of whom are well up on the league's scoring list. The Raiders' second line is comprised of Rollie Reeves at center, and Guidoo Roy and Jack Forsey on the wings.


"and all points north"
When the conductor calls "all aboard," and you settle yourself in a comfortable seat to watch the winter landscape slide by as your train heads north—that's when the fun begins!
Many northern railroads and hostelries are advertising in The Christian Science Monitor to keep you informed. Read their advertisements.

Sports Mirror

Today a Year Ago

Don Budge defeated Ellsworth Vines, 10—8, 7—5, to take 13—8 lead in pro tennis series.

Three Years Ago

Clarence Munn, ex-Minnesota guard and head coach at Albright (Pa.) College, named line coach at Syracuse under Ossie Solem.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham captured Wanamaker Mile in 4:11 at 28th Millrose Games, defeating Gene Venzke by 6 yards with Bill Bonthron third.

Husky Freshmen Invade Exeter In Two Sports

Northeastern's freshman track and basketball performers will invade Exeter tomorrow for a pair of contests with the Academy.

Since both Northeastern teams triumphed over Andover last week, tomorrow's meets will provide a basis of comparison between the two Phillips rivals. The basketball team beat Andover 52-30, while the track men scored a 40-23 victory.

Mike Azzoni, former Chelsea High captain, was elected to lead the Husky hoopmen yesterday, and will lead Harold Kopp's outfit tomorrow.

Chief performer on the track team is Ed MacFarland of Winthrop, who has won both dash and hurdles in three meets this season. He also copped both those events in the recent Y. M. C. A. handicap meet and was a semi-finalist in the hurdles at the Prout meet in the Garden last Saturday.

Ruling Complicated

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Frank J. Shaughnessy, President of the International League, says he disapproves of Judge Kenesaw M. Landis' ruling on baseball farm systems.

Shaughnessy spoke at the third annual all-sports award dinner at the Newark Athletic Club at which four New Jerseyans received trophies as outstanding athletes.

The baseball executive said the recent edict was too complicated to be of practical purpose and lacked clarity.

Pirates Will Hustle

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (AP)—President Bill Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates got in a boost for his own new manager, Frankie Frisch, as he joined in welcoming Bill Kern as West Virginia University's new football coach.

"I think we have selected the manager who will lead us to a pennant," the Buc admiral told 500 persons at a banquet. "You'll see new faces at Forbes Field and a new spirit and find a hustling ball club. That's the only kind of club Frisch will stand for."

Renew Contract

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Lester Patrick, owner of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, says the Rangers will again operate the Philadelphia Ramblers as a farm club next year under the Arena franchise in the International-American Hockey League. A five-year contract that expires this season will be renewed for the 1941 season, Patrick said.

Executives Hurl Criticism At Laws Governing Baseball

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As though acting on some prearranged signal, three of baseball's foremost executives hurled criticism at the governing laws of the majors and minors yesterday, predicting that unless a revision is soon made, football or some other sport will succeed as our national game.

President Larry MacPhail of the Brooklyn Dodgers, speaking before the annual baseball writers' banquet here in Boston; Ford Frick, National League head, in an interview with an Associated Press reporter at his New York desk; and Frank Shaughnessy, International League prexy, talking before the Newark Athletic Club dinner, all branded the existing by-laws as too complicated for successful operation and threatening to the future of the professional game.

Serious Matter

The seriousness of this matter was realized today in every major and minor league club office in the country. Those interested in the welfare of the pastime waited anxiously for new developments.

MacPhail at the Copley-Plaza last night aimed his criticism as a club head directly at Commissioner Landis, for his recently proposed plan that would completely wreck all farm systems and working agreements between the majors and minors. Larry contends that it is folly to think that the majors can continue to prosper without co-operating with the smaller leagues. But before sitting down, the Dodger chief also announced his displeasure at the present National Association code, a fact which was interpreted by critics today as more of a boost to the Landis proposal than a blast.

Victory for Landis

Landis for some time has quieted the crying magnates—effected by his enforcements—by reminding them that he did not make the rules—he merely enforces them. If the leagues are eventually forced to rewrite the code, therefore, it would be another smashing victory for the gruff Commissioner.

MacPhail traced the growth and decline of the minors to great length. He pointed out how prosperous the little fellows were back in the days before talking motion pictures, automobiles, radios and the well-paved road. He further told how these modern improvements crushed many of the minor circuits, but how chain store baseball brought them back. He insisted that if Landis breaks up the farming plan, a wide majority of the small leagues will be stifled.

Only Solution

"The only way that the Commissioner can bring back the good old days, when the minors operated successfully on an independent basis, is by shutting down movie houses, smashing the automobile industry, tearing up roads and wrecking radio," said the Brooklyn head.

Aside from the MacPhail speech, which probably drifted over the heads of many of the fans, the "hit" of the writers' dinner was Ted Williams, the towering youngster who plays right field for the Red Sox. Donning a tuxedo for the first time, he accepted a plaque stamping him as the most valuable Boston player of 1939 and blamed his success on Manager Joe Cronin of the Sox.

Baseball Itself

Eddie Collins, general manager of the club, told fans that he considers Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth as the two greatest players of baseball history, and said further that of all major leaguers active today, Williams had the best chance to climb to the level of Ty and Babe. Eddie called Ted "baseball itself."

The writers also honored Eddie Miller, Bee shortstop, as the "outstanding Boston rookie of 1939." Eddie came here from Florida, where he teaches at Joe Stripp's Orlando baseball school. He will return there at once. Joe Cronin received a handsome trophy for his sensational five-straight sweep of that Yankees series last July. Bob Quinn, who was unable to attend, was presented—through his son John—with a desk light and pen set, which was autographed in bronze by all members of the local baseball writing chapter.

Athur Mann, talented New Yorker, contributed several witty songs. Warren Brown, Chicago scribe, climaxed the dinner by poking fun at the speakers preceding him. Frankie Frisch and Gabby Hartnett, managers at Pittsburgh and Chicago in the National League, spoke briefly. Buddy Hassett sang a few songs in his usual popular style.

Kinnick Gets Award Feb. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Date for the presentation of the Chicago Tribune's trophy to Nile Kinnick of the University of Iowa has been changed from Feb. 10 to Feb. 12, Director E. G. Schroeder of the athletic department announced.

Wilfrid Smith, sports writer of the Tribune, will give Kinnick the silver football for being voted the Big Ten player of greatest value to his team between halves of the Ohio State game in the field house.

Noncommittal

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, due here aboard the liner Bergensfjord tomorrow morning, is as laconic and noncommittal as ever.

The National Broadcasting Company radioed the "Phantom Finn" it would like to arrange a broadcast from the ship as it comes up the bay. Peerless Paavo's reply was:

"I will be glad to broadcast possibly."

Nurmi is coming here as manager-coach with Taisto Maki, Finnish runner who is the world's best at distances of 3,000 to 10,000 meters.

Pony League

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates management has decided to remove its Pony Baseball League franchise from Jamestown, N. Y., Ob Stedler, pony circuit president, said here.

Stedler said he received a letter from William Benswanger, president of the Pittsburgh club, asserting Benswanger could "not wait any longer" for assurance that a new park will be available this season. The park used last year is approximately three miles from downtown Jamestown.

Benswanger said in the letter that the Pittsburgh management was looking elsewhere to place the franchise, where a park is ready for use.

Seven Harvard Teams Resume Sports Play

Heralding the end of the examination period, seven Harvard athletic teams will see action tomorrow. In the featured contests the varsity basketball team will seek revenge for its defeat by Tufts College at Medford last year in a game at the Indoor Athletic Building, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, at 8:30 o'clock.

Tufts, coached by Art Cochran, defeated Harvard 44-29 last year, and will be favored to repeat this victory. Four of the five Tufts' starters against Harvard a year ago and one player who substituted will form the starting team tomorrow night. Charles Tibbs, a six foot two inch center, is the outstanding player on the Tufts team. The other four starters are good ball handlers, excellent shots, and have worked up splendid team play in three years of playing together at Tufts. Fred Jenkins and Phil Varney are a pair of senior forwards and Phil Gomez, a junior, teams with Henry Pecheux, a senior, at the guards.

The Harvard team has not played since Jan. 13, and will be handicapped by its examination period layoff. Coach Wes Fesler has put the squad through three hard scrimmages this week, and hopes to upset Tufts tomorrow night. Although Bud Finegan, steady sophomore, still is favoring a leg injury, he probably will team with sophomore Ed Buckley at the guards. Capt. Chuck Lutz and sophomore Bill Webber will play the forwards and sophomore Ed Rothschild will play center. Bud James will play guard if Finegan is not fit.

This game will be Harvard's last non-Eastern Intercollegiate League game of the season. The next league game is against Dartmouth in the Indoor Athletic Building on Wednesday night, also at 8:30 o'clock.

The freshman basketball team will play a preliminary game with Tufts freshmen at 7 o'clock. The freshman swimming team meets the Montclair Y. M. C. A. in the Harvard Pool tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and the freshman fencing team opens its season against Phillips Exeter Academy in the Indoor Athletic Building tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of the varsity track and field team will take six members of the team to New York to compete in the Millrose games tomorrow night. Harvard will enter a mile relay team of Jim Lightbody, Hobart Lerner, Frank McKechnie, and Joe Donnelly. Don Donahue will compete in the high hurdles, and Steve Madey in the pole vault.

The undefeated Harvard varsity swimming team will meet Springfield College at Springfield tomorrow and the varsity polo team will ride against Army at West Point.

Crimson Poloists Face Army

The perennial mid-year exams failed to keep Harvard's varsity polo squad from four afternoons of intensive practice this week in preparation for its first major intercollegiate encounter with Army tomorrow night.

The Cadets have always presented a major problem to the Crimson hopes of annexing the indoor trophy.

Last year Army took Harvard in stride 10 to 8 and went on to win the championship. But this year Harvard accepts the invitation to the military academy with more hope.

Both teams displayed undisputed strength in defeating Norwich University earlier in the season—Harvard 22 to 4, and Army 17 to 6. And in a game with Princeton, Army found no difficulty in building up a total of 12 goals to the latter's 4.

But whether Harvard can prolong its winning streak of the past three weeks under the adverse conditions of playing on a strange ground, and on strange ponies is another consideration.

Meanwhile the Crimson Jayvees will gain some valuable experience at home tomorrow night in a tilt with Pittsfield. Up to now the second string has been unsuccessful in rising any higher than anchor position in the Class A ranking.

Tomorrow's triple-header at the Armory will also feature what should be an intense struggle between the two traditional local rivals, Artillery and Cavalry. Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham's Artillery, last year's Class B winner, has been relegated to third place after losing to the Harvard freshmen last week.

An unofficial grouping of Harvard freshmen players will stage a match with Blue Hill to open tomorrow's program. The freshman have shown particular talent this year, promising to provide plenty of raw material for next year's team.

The scheduled tour to Chicago annually taken by the Harvard players for the purpose of holding an exhibition game with Yale has been called off due to the reported increasing use of the city's only available armory. Harvard will face off with Pittsfield next week in Boston. **Gordon Walker**

Sports Around the Hub

Shore and Thompson, Ex-Bruins, Star

The Bruins did not play last night, but Boston hockey fans certainly shared interest in the two games that did take place. Detroit shut out the Rangers 2 to 0 in Detroit and Americans defeated Chicago 5 to 2 in New York. With the Bruins trying to overhaul the Rangers, that game was of particular interest. The other reason for Boston interest, however, was the fact that in each victory it was ex-Bruins who dominated.

Eddie Shore sparked the Amerks to their victory, featuring on defense and figuring in two of the four goals scored in the third period. In Detroit it was the spectacular goaltending of Tiny Thompson who held off the high-flying Rangers and all told the morning paper stories were not greatly to the liking of Art Ross, who withstood a storm of criticism when Thompson was sold and when Shore was traded.

♦ ♦ ♦

Practice sessions this week have been concentrated upon the coming game with New York Rangers here next Tuesday. The Bruins entertain the Americans Sunday, of course, but the important game is that with Rangers. No word has come forth as to whether Shore will play with Americans here Sunday or not, but it is doubtful since he has already played five games in eight days. The week-end schedule for the N. H. L. will see Chicago at Toronto tomorrow night (Rangers were to play at Canadiens originally, but this has been postponed to Feb. 24) and Sunday. Canadiens are at Rangers, Amerks at Boston and Detroit at Chicago.

♦ ♦ ♦

Secretary Duffy Lewis announced early today that the Bees have signed James Hickey, 205-pound right-hand pitcher, who makes his home in North Abington. Hickey was with Hot Springs, Ark., in the Cotton States League last season, but was recently declared a free agent by Commissioner Landis, along with 90-odd Detroit farm hands.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hickey started in professional baseball with Beckley, W. Va., in the Middle Atlantic League two years ago. He was given a bonus for signing with the Bees and will go to Bradentown with the early squad, which leaves the Hub on Feb. 16.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sylvanus Apps, Toronto center ice star, has made his decision regarding a political career. He has been nominated for Parliament and after a meeting with his political backers has decided that he will be able to continue his hockey while compaigning for office.

♦ ♦ ♦

Four figure skating titles leave Boston for the nationals at Cleveland Feb. 9 and 10 soon. Tomorrow night six local girls will be feted by the Skating Club of Boston at their rink in Brighton and the titles involved are those of Joan Tozzer, Gretchen Merrill and Betsy Nichols. Miss Tozzer defends in the senior singles and partners in the doubles with Bernard Fox. Misses Nichols and Merrill automatically surrender their titles and advance to higher classes. Last year Miss Nichols won the novice singles and Miss Merrill the junior honors.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston College's varsity hockey team, which is undefeated in New England Intercollegiate League competition, plays New Hampshire at Durham today and a victory for the Eagles will send them out in front in the league race. The Eagles are at present tied with Colby with eight points apiece.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Army is coming to Boston tomorrow, but the announcement somehow does not carry quite the same thrill as it would during football season. The colorful corps of cadets will not accompany the hockey team here to watch it meet Boston University at the Arena tomorrow night, and the appeal seems to be lacking. The game itself, however, should be worth seeing, as the Army figures to win its first game in 16 years from the Terriers. Several Massachusetts boys are on the West Point team.

Rice Coming for B. A. A. Games

Gregory Rice, the chunky Notre Dame runner and 1939 National collegiate two-mile champion, who defeated Don Lash in a 9m. 1.7s race in the Prout meet, has sent in his entry for the annual B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden one week from tomorrow night.

New England track fans will watch, through their favorite newspapers, the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden tomorrow, for young Rice will again test the veteran Lash there. Critics in this vicinity, who watched the Notre Dame star sprint past Lash in the Prout special, are talking of a possible record when the B. A. A. race is run.

Back in 1937, Lash ran a 8m. 58s. two-mile, to shatter the world indoor standard. Rice looked so strong in finishing his last race here, there is a feeling that he threatens the mark. At least, if anyone pounding the indoor boards this winter can approach the pace, Rice is the man. The Garden banked track is one of the best in the country and looms as an important factor in Rice's chances.

The 45-yard hurdle field is rapidly taking shape for the B. A. A. Games. Allan Tolmich, the Detroit flier, has sent in his entry. He will be running against Eddie Dugger and Walter Hall, the Tufts College aces; N. W. Allen, Johnny Magee's star from Bowdoin; Mason Fernald and Don Donahue of Harvard, and Jay Shields of Yale.

Yesterday, Johnny Quigley sent in his entry for the Hollis 600. He is the brilliant Manhattan College freshman, who beat most of the nation's top-ranking stars in the Princeton invitation 440 last June. At that time he was wearing the colors of De La Salle Institute.

Bobsled Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Bobsled racing on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic Bob Run will be of National caliber over the week end of Feb. 3 and 4, with the National A. A. U. two and four-man titles at stake. Top-flight bobbers, record holders and novices will compete for the championships; and with the 8 and 10 millimeter runners, new records will undoubtedly be hung up.

Outstanding among the "old-timers" will be Curtis Stevens and Francis Tyler, the "bobbing bobby" from the Lake Placid police force, both members of the 1936 and 1940 American Olympic squad. Serious competitors from the ranks of the "youngsters" will be Bill Linney of the famous Lyon Mountain Linney's, who annexed the Adirondack Association of the A. A. U. Senior Four-Man title last Sunday, and Tuffield "Tuffy" Latour of Saranac Lake, who piloted his crew to victory on Saturday in the association senior two-man event.

The sports program at Lake Placid for the Annual Carnival of Winter Sports, which lasts through the entire month of February, is one of the largest and most complete ever attempted by this mountain resort.

Breuer With Yankees

ROLLA, Mo. (AP) — Marvin Breuer, who had an earned run average of 2.28 last year while pitching for the Kansas City Blues of the American Association, has signed a contract with the New York Yankees, and will go South with the club Feb. 25.

This will be Bruer's second trial with the Yankees. Last year he won 17 and lost six for Kansas City.

Oklahoma Aggies Play Four Years and 40 Basket Games at Home Without Loss

Meet Creighton Quintet At Stillwater Saturday

Missouri Valley Conference Standing

	W	L	P C	Pts	Opp Pts
Okla. A. & M.	4	0	1.000	155	107
Creighton	2	1	.667	102	100
Drake	4	2	.667	228	199
Tulsa	2	2	.500	129	122
Washburn	2	3	.500	193	204
St. Louis	1	3	.250	99	127
Washington	0	5	.000	129	176

Games Scheduled

Conference

Saturday—St. Louis vs. Tulsa at Tulsa, Okla.; Washington vs. Washburn at Topeka, Kan.; Creighton vs. Oklahoma A. & M. at Stillwater, Okla.

Monday—Creighton vs. Tulsa at Tulsa, Okla.; St. Louis vs. Oklahoma A. & M. at Stillwater, Okla.

Nonconference

Monday—Washington vs. Missouri Mines at Rolla, Mo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 2—It's been four years and 40 games since Oklahoma A. & M. met with a basketball defeat on the home court and if this situation remains unchanged after Saturday night the 1940 Missouri Valley Conference race is as good as over.

That's the night, Creighton, stimulated by a victory over Drake, drops in at Stillwater, Okla., for a game with the great Aggie machine which has won 15 of 16 games this year.

Four of the Cowboy victories were in the Conference and one of these was a 38-to-27 conquest of Creighton at Omaha, Neb. This game, however, was closer than the score indicates. The Bluejays led, 19 to 17, when their sparkplug center, Asa Kelley, fouled out with 13 minutes of the game remaining.

If the Nebraskans turn the trick, then the Jays, Drake and Tulsa will have a chance at the title. If not, the Aggies are certain to win for all of the others then will have lost at least two contests.

Marshall Kittleson, forward; Kelley, center, and Vinson Roach, guard, all veterans, are being helped out by two sophomore guards, Bob Fitzgerald and Gene Haldeman, and by Brownie Jaqury, a crack forward who is a junior college transfer from Kansas.

The Oklahoma Aggies also have a home date Monday night with St. Louis U. The Billikens first visit Tulsa Saturday, while Creighton plays the Hurricane Monday. A Washburn-Washington contest at Topeka, Kan., completes the Conference program.

Rough, tough Ned Swan, who plays a lot of center for Drake both in football and basketball, has assumed the scoring leadership of the Missouri Valley Conference with a total of 54 points.

Swan bagged 10 points against Creighton last Saturday and eight more at Washburn Monday to soar to the top. He has played in six games, as has his teammate, Toky Ahrenkiel, and Eddie Amsbaugh, Washburn guard, who are tied for second place with 44 points.

Swan's 9-points-per-game clip is bettered both by Gene Smelser, Oklahoma A. & M. forward, whose mark is 9.3 for four contests, and by Asa Kelley, Creighton center, who has averaged 10 points in three Valley games.

Swan and Amsbaugh are tied for the lead in field goals with 21 apiece while Jim Mackey of Washburn has the most free throws, 17. Mackey also leads in number of fouls, with 13.

Received Boston Honors

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right—Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox; Ted Williams, Red Sox outfielder, and Eddie Miller, Boston Bee shortstop. They hold trophies awarded at the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association fourth annual dinner Feb. 1. Cronin holds the Outstanding Feat of the Year Trophy, Williams the Outstanding Boston Player Plaque, and Miller the Outstanding Rookie Plaque.

Shore Again Sparks Team To Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	5	7	99	49	47
Boston	20	8	4	102	80	44
Toronto	17	12	4	89	71	38
Chicago	13	16	3	64	91	27
Detroit	10	16	5	53	76	25
Americans	11	21	2	73	97	24
Canadiens	5	20	3	63	94	19

Results Feb. 1

Detroit 3, Rangers 0.
Americans 5, Chicago 2.

By the Associated Press

New York apparently has lost one winner but gained another in National Hockey League play.

The amazingly rejuvenated New York Americans, with Eddie Shore showing them, ran their current winning streak to a terrific two last night while the Rangers now are wallowing a one-game losing streak.

The Americans went on a four-goal scoring spree in the third period against the Chicago Black Hawks to win 5-2, thanks again to Shore.

For it was Shore, in his second appearance with the Amerks after 13 years of starring with Boston, who engineered two of the Americans' goals and that set them out ahead.

But in spite of the fact that Shore is revitalizing the Amerks, their play the last two games hasn't drawn as many customers as Shore deserves. A sparse crowd of 6,500 sat in on last night's proceedings.

While Shore was shooting the Amerks along the victory trail, the league-leading Rangers came a cropper in Detroit, suffering their fifth loss of the season as the Red Wings shut them out, 2-0.

Up to last night the Rangers had copped 15 of their last 16 starts, but that record was marred by the almost-miraculous play of Detroit goalie Cecil (Tiny) Thompson who turned in one of the best exhibitions of the season.

The Wings connected early in the second period on a rebound by Don Grosso, of a shot fired by the veteran Ebbie Goodfellow.

Then at the start of the final period when Goodfellow set up the second goal by driving through the entire Ranger team and passing to Modere Bruneteau, who beat Goalie Dave Kerr with a thundering shot.

During the third period Referee Teddy Graham assessed two major penalties, three minor ones and a 10-minute misconduct penalty.

Jimmy Orlando of Detroit and Dutch Hiller of the Rangers drew major penalties, while Bryan Hextall of the Rangers was guilty of the misconduct.

Final of Miami Biltmore Should Be Best in Years

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Having recovered somewhat from the terrible near-freezing temperatures of last week end, the citizens of Miami and their winter visitors were out in warm sunshine today to follow what promised to be one of the best women's golf matches in recent years.

Meeting in the 36-hole final of the annual Miami Biltmore tournament were Betty Jameson of San Antonio, the national champion, and Patty Berg of Minneapolis, four-time previous winner of this event. The match carried exceptional interest.

At Peak

After some years of development, the two girls now apparently have reached the peak of their form. Without much doubt, they are the best in the country. Some veteran lookers at women's golf believe they are the best pair, day in and day out, that this country ever has produced.

Neither had much difficulty reaching the final here. Patty simply breezed through her opponents, while Miss Jameson was extended only by Dorothy Kirby, the Atlanta star. In yesterday's semi-finals Patty overwhelmed Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., a Curtis Cup player, 5 and 4. Betty loafed to a 3-and-2 win over Shirley Ann Johnson of Winnetka, Ill.

Though the Texas girl holds the national title, today's match offered her an opportunity to make it official. For when she won her crown last summer, Patty was at home.

They played each other twice before in recent years, each winning a decision. Neither, however, was as good a golfer then as she is now. Patty, in particular, appears to have profited by her seven-month layoff from competition. Betty's game has grown steadily sounder, to the extent that the little girl from Minneapolis appears to be the only serious competition she has left.

Patty Favored

On the strength of her sensational play yesterday, Patty had to be rated the favorite in the final. The 35 she shot at Marion Miley on the first nine would have done credit to a professional. It was even men's par and a competitive record for women, though Patty says she once shot it in 33 in practice.

Miss Jameson had a less sightly 39 for the same span of holes, but she didn't need to do any better. She is a big girl, a half-head taller than Patty, and she plays with less of a flair than her opponent. But in her slow, painstaking way she seems to be able to get her threes and fours when she needs them.

Tilden Regrets He Did Not Turn Pro Ten Years Sooner

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, America's all-time tennis champion of champions, looks back on a past jammed with rich memories, the present with no regrets, and the future—

"Frankly, I have no plans at the moment," said this tall, nice looking chap, who in the '20's ruled the tennis world such as no one else has or probably ever will.

Still Has Color

Lauded and hissed, liked and disliked, but ever a sportsman and a real champion, Tilden gave no ground and asked for none. He hasn't changed much!

Big Bill still sheds that something few possess and many crave—color. He can still offer an argument to the younger rulers of professional tennis, Budge, Vines, and Perry, and as for the present crop of amateurs, take Tilden.

Ten years ago the Philadelphia master was winding up a reign of the world's amateurs that had gone on, with but few interruptions, for a decade.

Won Pro Title

In 1930 he announced he was turning professional. Some of the wiseboys of the time said he was "through." He was—to the extent he broke all attendance records on his tour of the country, won the world's pro title, and repeated the trick four years later.

Has he regretted that 1930 announcement?

"The only regret I have," he exclaimed, "is that I didn't turn professional 10 years sooner."

Pro tennis, he went on, offers harder competition from the first round to the final. The amateur stars are "fed" easy opponents until they reach the semifinal brackets. So much for that.

Spent Fortune

It is no secret that Tilden spent a fortune playing with the amateurs, although he does not discuss his private affairs. But it hooks in with what he said in this:

"The old timers played tennis because we loved it. That isn't true today. Players of this age are in tennis for what material gain they can achieve—maybe in 'holding up' a committee for cash, or the hope of turning professional."

How do they compare with the players of his day?

"They don't," was his crisp reply.

U. S. Olympic Team Lineup At Millrose

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Any aspiring trackman facing the starter at the Millrose Games Saturday who doesn't own a championship of some sort will be about as welcome as a spectator who doesn't own a ticket.

The big meet that open the Madison Square Garden season—this is the 33rd renewal of the event—has an entry list studded with champions of all descriptions, and a finer field would be hard to imagine.

For this, in effect, might be the United States Olympic team preview of 1940. They'll try just as hard and the 18,000 spectators will be treated to just as pulsating a display of track prowess as if the current European unpleasantness were only a bad dream.

Mile Is Feature

The Wanamaker Mile, of course, is the feature, if there could be such a thing in this all-star list of events. Entered are Glenn Cunningham, six-time winner and holder of the world indoor mile mark; Charles Fenske, the Princeton mile winner; Louis Zamperini, NCAA and IC-4A champion; Gene Venzke, former winner; Blaine Rideout, National AAU outdoor 1500-meter champion, and Les MacMitchell, IC-4A cross-country winner.

But the shorter races also boast their share of titlists. World sprint record co-holders Ben Johnson and Herbert Thompson must face such goers as Eulace Peacock, 100-meter record holder, and Kenny Clapp, IC-4A indoor champ, among others.

Tolmich vs. O'Connor

Allan Tolmich and Larry O'Connor, 60-yard high hurdle record-makers, head a field that includes Marsh Farmer, national junior outdoor titleholder, and Jay Shields, IC-4A indoor champ.

Charlie Beetham, the national 600 king, should get a real test from Jimmy Herbert, who holds the indoor world mark, Sanford Goldberg, the flying fireman who is the "Met" 1,000-yard champion, and Wesley Wallace, the 500-meter king.

The 440 looks just as promising with John Quigley of Princeton and Sugar Bowl fame meeting Erwin Howells, Big Ten indoor champ, and Warren Breidenbach, Big Ten outdoor champ.

Three-Quarter Mile

Johnny Borican, holder of four indoor records and national 1,000-meter champion, Wayne Rideout, outdoor American ¾-mile record holder, and Tommy Deckard, national indoor steeplechase champion, head a fine field in the three-quarter mile run, while Olympic Champion John Woodruff's bid for the 880 may be squelched by Campbell Kane, national junior 800-meter champion.

Don Lash, the two-mile king, Mel Walker, the record holding high jumper, and Dick Ganslen, the NCAA pole vault titlist, are entries enough to assure thrills in their specialties.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Longer British Season

LONDON—Summer-time soccer is the latest topic in British football circles. It may seem odd that such a project should be voiced at a time when any kind of sport here is conducted only with difficulty within the confines of its ordinary season. But then a whole lot of things are odd just now. And professional soccer is certainly among them.

Paradoxical though it may seem, the war-occasioned hardships experienced in the soccer world are the very reason for the suggestion that the football season should be extended beyond its normal fade-out time at the end of April. For while, in the usual way, the professionals at that time go onto summer wages until the next fall, there are in soccer at present no such thing as summer wages. As a matter of fact there are no such things as winter wages either. But every "official" match in which a professional takes part represents thirty shillings to him, and loss of this money, extra to what he may earn elsewhere, is something that he looks forward to without pleasure. Thirty shillings may not be a lot of money—certainly it is by no means thirty shillings worth these days—but in many individual cases it is decidedly important. Hence the suggestion that as many clubs as possible should continue presenting soccer throughout May and June.

No Protests Likely

In normal circumstances there would be strenuous objections to such a course from the promoters of cricket and other summer diversions who figure that soccer takes up too big a part of the year, anyway. But this year they are not likely to raise their voices in protest, because their own operations will be undertaken more to keep their games alive than to bid for public support.

Summer-time soccer is not a new notion. It is, indeed, already an accomplished fact among certain minor clubs in Scotland, where soccer is the paramount sporting interest. And that there is a responsive public for it as big-time entertainment on professional lines, we saw pretty convincingly during the international tournament staged during the British Empire Exhibition at Glasgow last summer. Though there is not much point, I suppose, in drawing an inference from a peace-time proposition to a war-time one.

Taken for Granted

Public support, sufficient to produce the players' fees and to cover the running expenses of the clubs concerned, can probably be taken for granted. In certain localities, at all events. Provided, of course, that the authorities, if they sanction the talked-of extension, arrange an attractive competition of some sort. Soccer "fans" are great people for earnestness in their game. And unless contending teams have something tangible at stake in their battlings the public tends to be rather uninterested. As we saw when "friendly" matches were the order of the day, during the interim period between the outbreak of war and the starting up of the present "regional" soccer tournaments.

Needless to say, such a drastic innovation as summer-time soccer is viewed with some caution by people who realize the necessity for preserving a balance between concessions desirable in war-time and basic considerations important normally.

Landis Clarifies Rule

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, who recently told club owners a lot of things they couldn't do so long as he knew about it, issued another manifesto today—with reverse English.

This time Landis in a statement clarifying rule 11 (section 1), said that rule should not be construed as preventing a player transferred from one minor club to a higher minor club from thereafter being transferred to a still higher minor or major league club, whether of the same or independent ownership.

Rule 11 (1) provides that a club which has made outright assignment of a player's contract to a minor league club shall not be permitted to re-acquire such player's contract unless and until a selection period, during which the player is subject to selection, has intervened between the date of outright assignment and reacquisition.

The commissioner said the rule has been, but should not have been, interpreted as preventing transfer of a contract to a higher minor league club and then to a still higher club of the same ownership. The rule, Landis said, was intended to apply only to contracts transferred to lower clubs.

Commissioner Landis, who on Jan. 14 released 91 Detroit chattels from the Tiger farm system, followed up with a long free agency award today. The Gloversville, N. Y., Club of the Canadian-American League suspended player Mike Mandjack for failure to report last summer, but Landis upheld Mandjack's free agency claim on the grounds no contract relationship ever was established between the club and player.

Detroit Tigers Sign

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Two more Detroit Tiger baseball players have accepted terms for 1940, leaving only five athletes who will report for spring training at Lakeland, Fla., outside the fold.

President Walter O. Briggs announces that Barney McCosky, regular center fielder last season, and Billy Sullivan, catcher, obtained from the St. Louis Browns in a trade for Pitcher George Coffman, were the latest players to accept contracts. No terms were disclosed.

Big Ten Sports Week of Feb. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Big Ten's winter sports program moves into high gear next week with 31 contests scheduled in seven sports, topped by a renewal of the basketball campaign.

Featured cage attraction of the week will put Purdue, leaders and only undefeated team after four games, against Indiana at Bloomington Feb. 10. The Hoosiers, pre-season favorites with Purdue, have lost one game. Michigan, also defeated once, plays Northwestern at Evanston and Minnesota, the team that defeated Indiana, goes to Illinois. Defending champions Ohio State meet Chicago on the Midway and Wisconsin with high scorer Gene Englund plays at Iowa.

Two dual track meets, Indiana at Ohio State and Illinois at Minnesota, and a triangular meet, with Chicago and Purdue at Wisconsin Saturday, will serve as preliminary tests for the Illinois Relay Carnival at Champaign Feb. 17, a meet becoming more significant each year as one of the most important indoor events in the Middle West.

One Big Ten title will move another step near its final determination Friday and Saturday at Minneapolis when Minnesota's powerful hockey team entertains Illinois. The Gophers defeated Illinois twice in earlier meetings at Champaign.

Three Conference dual meets are included on the schedule of six swimming meets, including Illinois at Indiana, Minnesota at Iowa and Wisconsin at Northwestern Saturday. Only one wrestling meet is on the Big Ten schedule, Iowa at Wisconsin Saturday, but Illinois, Michigan, Chicago and Indiana engage in non-Conference meets.

The Conference gymnastics season opens Feb. 10 with three meets.

Gale Captures The Cuba Trophy

HAVANA, Feb. 2 (AP)—Harry G. Nye, Jr.'s Gale, flying the colors of the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet, today added the Cuba Trophy to her previously won Bacardi Cup in the International Star Class Regatta.

Nye piloted his yacht over the line for her fifth straight victory, the first two of which came in the Bacardi Cup competition. Adrian Iselin, 2d's Ace II followed Gale across the finish line with Harold C. Halstead's Chuckle IV in third place.

Hemsley in Fold

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Catcher Rollie Hemlley has signed up with the Cleveland Indians for another year, cutting to five the number of regulars not yet in the 1940 fold. The American League club also gave a contract to 21-year-old Paul Calvert of Montreal, right-handed hurler who has not had previous professional experience.

Other Indians unsigned are pitchers Johnny Allen, Johnny Broaca and Willis Hudlin; catcher Frankie Pytlak, and infielder Sammy Hale.

Bowman Is Unsigned

McCOMAS, W. Va. (AP)—Bob Bowman, pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals, has returned his contract unsigned because the salary was not satisfactory.

Bowman, who received $4,000 last year, said he wanted $8,500.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 1

National League

New York Americans 5, Chicago 2.
Detroit 2, New York Rangers 0.

International American League

Indianapolis 8, Syracuse 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 11, Wichita 1.
Kansas City 3, St. Paul 2.

Two Heads Better Than One

Wide World

Paul and Lloyd Waner, slugging members of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team, take under advisement the best way to play a golf shot while vacationing at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Ice Carnival At Lake Placid Feb. 16 and 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—The huge Olympic Arena, at Lake Placid, resembles the famed Tower of Babylon, with scenery designers, artists, painters, carpenters, costume designers, fitters, musicians and the vast army of backstage workers, that is necessary to make a production like the 14th Annual Mid-Winter Figure Skating Carnival a success, busily at work in preparation for the forthcoming event.

This year's Carnival, titled "Royal Ice Varieties," will be presented on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 16-17, with overture at 8:45 each evening.

Topping the all-star cast will be Hazel Franklin, the young English lass, who has been taking the country by storm wherever she has appeared during the past year. Miss Franklin will present two entirely new routines at each performance. After her tour last winter she returned to England where she spent the summer under the tutelage of Howard Nicholson, international ice teacher, who was Sonja Henie's coach for several years.

The program will be replete with stars of the skating world. Top-ranking among them will be Norah McCarthy, of the Toronto Skating Club, Canadian Lady Senior Champion, who will present her championship program. In addition to the single's title, Miss McCarthy is Canadian Pair Champion with Ralph McCreath, and will be well remembered for the excellence of her performance in last summer's Figure Skating Operetta.

Haas White Sox Coach

CHICAGO (AP)—George "Mule" Haas has signed as a coach with the Chicago White Sox. Haas last played with the Sox in 1937.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 1

Mississippi State 73, Mississippi Col. 52.
Georgia 36, Alabama 22.
Indiana State 42, Manchester 33.
Syracuse 38, Georgetown 33.
Detroit 39, Michigan Normal 30.
Wabash 50, Rose Poly 28.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 40, Missouri M. 34.
Ottawa (Kan.) 42, McPherson 19.
Central (Mo.) 38, Kemper 36.
Missouri Valley 48, Chillicothe Business College 45.
Kent State 47, Hiram 35.
Muhlenberg 54, Juniata 33.
Idaho (Southern Branch) 38, College of Idaho 21.
Hampden Sydney 40, Randolph Macon 30.
Alderson Broaddus 58, West Liberty 50.
Billings Poly 43, Carroll (Mont.) 19.
Scranton 42, Geneva 37.
Concordia 41, St. John's (Minn.) 32.
East Texas State 58, Texas Wesleyan 51.
Trinity 56, McMurray 43.
Northeastern (Okla.) 57, Okla. City 54.
S. Dakota M. 43, Springfield (S. D.) Southern Normal 26.
Sioux Falls College 43, Augustana 38.
Daniel Baker 34, Austin 33.
Calvin 58, Assumption 42.
Grand Rapids U. 46, Armour Tech 42.
Morris Harvey 56, New River State 38.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 70, Central Norm. 34.
Detroit Tech 34, Penn 27.
De Salles 43, Lawrence Tech 42.
Drew 57, Cathedral (N. Y.) 36.
Ohio Northern 51, Heidelberg 44.

National Pro League Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 1

At Sheboygan, Wis.: Sheboygan Redskins 33, Hammond (Ind.) 36.

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The Home Forum

There Will Always Be Chimneys

WHEREVER THERE ARE houses and hearth fires and winter nights, there are also chimneys leaning against the sky; and, now and again, there is chimney smoke. It is the same the world around. For there is a sense of universal friendliness about a smoking chimney, which is compounded of the warmth and cheer of glowing firesides and the shelter of snowy roofs.

Chimney smoke knows no bounds of race or country. Why, then, should there be diversities among men? All men's needs are the same: a fire to give them light and warmth, a roof to shelter them from the cold, and their neighbors gathered about them in village or town for the good that each can render the other.

I sometimes think that there is too much patriotism in the world, too many banners blowing from the roofs of public buildings and governmental halls. I like to think of the time when men will recognize their common heritage in friendship and labor and home. In that day, perhaps, there may be lifted up a world ensign bearing the simple device of a cottage chimney with its flag of smoke fluttering up to a cluster of stars.

* * *

No two chimneys are ever precisely alike. True, they may contain the same number of bricks and be constructed according to a standard pattern; but any self-respecting chimney soon takes on distinguishing characteristics of its own. One may wear an ivy necklace, adding a leaf from time to time, like a débutante assembling her string of pearls. Another may fancy a debonair acquaintanceship with an adjacent radio aërial or an inquisitive apple bough, and an untidy chimney will drip soot about the roof with a complete disregard for appearances.

In much the same way, chimney smoke maintains its individuality, though the character of smoke is not a little dependent upon the whims of the wind and of the householder who stirs the flames. A wild plum fire, for example, will sometimes flower above the roof in a delicate cloud of starry smoke that is gone at the touch of the wind. A sturdy fire of coals in the grate may produce a steady, complaisant flow of smoke that goes about its business sedately, now and then nodding to other smoke spirals across the way. A peat fire seems to bring out lovely jewel tints in its blue smoke feathers. The sunset will, sometimes, twist a gray smoke plume with bands of gold, or dye it with ochre and rose; while the rising moon may stretch the same gray plume to a thin silver thread. It is this changing loveliness of smoke that gives it such singular charm.

* * *

Sometimes, as we wander down unfamiliar streets and countrysides, we make up a kind of guessing game about the chimneys we observe along the way. We select a smoking chimney somewhere in the immediate horizon and study it for a moment. Then we attempt to sketch a brief word picture of the fireside group inside the house, just as we imagine it to be. Some of the results are amazing.

I recall, for instance, a winter night that we spent in a small Iowa town. We had been walking for some time through the snowy streets when we came to a rotund little house with bowed windows. It had a squat black chimney that blossomed with sprays of pink and blue smoke petals, like field flowers in a pot.

It was my turn to formulate the word picture, and it took me but a moment. Obviously, there would be a lot of jolly, rosy-cheeked people gathered around the fire inside the plump little house. There would have to be a man in a buff-colored waistcoat and a round, beaming woman in a mulberry velvet gown. And I think there must have been children—a moon-faced little girl in a periwinkle frock, and a couple of slender lads in tawny trousers. There must have been a dish of shiny apples on a low table by the fire and, doubtless, the master of the house must have been reading aloud from an old red book with silver clasps.

* * *

Of course, we never did find out just what kind of people lived in the little house. But, had we knocked at the door and gone inside, I'm sure it would have been just as I have pictured it, exactly like a page out of Dickens—though what a page out of Dickens would be doing in the middle of a twentieth century Iowa village, I'm sure I don't know.

Once, in the dreary twilight, we saw a yellow smoke flower blossoming like a tattered buttercup from a gaunt gray chimney on an English moor. It was like a scene from "Wuthering Heights," and I thought pensively of the three lonely Brontës biting their pencils energetically and setting down their courageous phrases by the uncertain light of the cheerless fire. As we learned somewhat later, the house with the brass knocker and the flowering chimney was, indeed, the home of a poet; but a tall masculine one, not at all the austere sort of person one might have expected to find in such a house.

But my favorite chimneys are not all "literary" ones. Perhaps the most interesting of them all is that which crowns the shingled thatch of a good friend's home. It is really a series of chimneys of varying dimensions, united into one interesting whole. Whenever I see it, I think immediately of tarnished organ pipes. During the winter months, it is not unusual to see a rusty puff of smoke emerging from one or another of the stacks like a prolonged chord of music, accompanied by a shower of quivering golden sparks corresponding to grace notes. It seems almost unnecessary to mention that my friend is a musician of some note.

* * *

Chimneys and chimney smoke—what strange and lovely patterns they trace against the changing sky, and how surely the sight of them warms the heart! I am not disturbed by the encroaching legions of electric thermostats, humidifiers, electrodes, blowers, and filters which are some of the inner mysteries of the modern furnace, I think there will always be open fires, not so much, now, from necessity as from choice. There is no particular romance in an oil burner or in steam heating, but men have dreamed some of their greatest dreams by the flickering light of an open fire. Statesmen and poets, scholars and kings, in prairie cabins and stately halls, have paused and rested for a time in the warmth and comfort from some blazing hearth. They have looked deep into the changing activity of the flames, then gone forth to better the world as it lay within their power.

I think there will always be chimneys, rising like bold exclamation points from the sides of houses, and bright trails of chimney smoke to challenge the clouds. The modern architect, bending over his plans, sometimes yearns to abolish chimneys. The housewife sighs when she speaks of soot. And what says the chemist of chimney smoke? He speaks only of gaseous fumes and vapors and calls these chimney smoke. Beautification committees sit at long tables and discuss plans to eliminate smoke from our city horizons. Perhaps, one day, all these will recognize that the smoke which rises from the world's tall chimneys is a chain which binds our hearts in a common bond, which links our hearthfires to the stars.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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Sidney Lanier's Flute

THE FACT IS, Lanier was a musical genius. In playing the flute he combined deftness of hand and quick intuitiveness of soul. The director of the Peabody Orchestra, who had been a pupil of Von Bülow, and was a composer of distinction, has left the most authoritative account of Lanier as a performer:—

"To him as a child in his cradle Music was given, the heavenly gift to feel and to express himself in tones. His human nature was like an enchanted instrument, a magic flute, or the lyre of Apollo, needing but a breath or a touch to send its beauty out into the world.

"It was indeed irresistible that he should turn with those poetical feelings which transcend language to the penetrating gentleness of the flute, or the infinite passion of the violin; for there was an agreement, a spiritual correspondence between his nature and theirs, so that they mutually absorbed and expressed each other.

"In his hands the flute no longer remained a mere material instrument, but was transformed into a voice that set heavenly harmonies into vibration. Its tones developed colors, warmth, and a low sweetness of unspeakable poetry; they were not only true and pure, but poetic, allegoric as it were, suggestive of the depths and heights of being and of the delights which the earthly ear never hears and the earthly eye never sees. No doubt his firm faith in these lofty idealities gave him the power to present them to our imaginations, and thus by the aid of the higher language of Music to inspire others with that sense of beauty in which he constantly dwelt. . . .

"His art was not only the art of art, but an art above art. I will never forget the impression he made on me when he played the flute concerto of Emil Hartmann at a Peabody symphony concert, in 1878,—his tall, handsome, manly presence, his flute breathing noble joys, the orchestra softly responding. The audience was spellbound. Such distinction, such refinement! He stood, the master, the genius!"—From "Sidney Lanier," in "The American Men of Letters Series," by EDWIN MIMS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

White Monkey
(Oriental Print)

Frost of another world lies on your ancient head,
And on the bough you grasp with pale rose hands;
The artist's fingers wrap his robe in vain
Against the snowflake chill of faëry lands—

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence, Italy

FLOWER DETAILS FROM THE FRAME OF A TRYPTICH BY GENTILE DA FABRIANO

THIS CHARMING DESIGN of flowers, which might well serve as a pattern for embroidery, is taken from the pilasters of the frame of the great tryptich by Gentile da Fabriano representing the Adoration of the Magi, now in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. Gentile da Fabriano was born, it is believed, in 1370, though the date is questioned.

Whether these flowers which are inset in the deep gold moldings of the great frame of the tryptich are by Gentile's own hand, or by that of one of the assistants in his *bottega*, cannot be definitely known: but they are lovely in themselves, and witness to that desire to introduce beauty into everything, to make every detail of a work perfect, fine in handicraft, design, and color, which characterized the artists and craftsmen of the great period of Italian art, and, indeed, the art of those times in all lands.

This Man Had Met Housman

"THE LITERARY EVENT of the year," the London correspondent of the New York Times called A. E. Housman's "A Shropshire Lad" when it appeared, and then went on to write, "I have never met Alfred Edward Housman, and I have never met a man who had met him."

Fortunately, however, there is one record of a man who did meet Housman and who appreciated the charm of his personality. In his diary, on Sunday, November 26, 1911, the British diplomat, traveler, and writer, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, makes the following entry:

"I took Housman for a walk and asked him how he had come to write his early verses and whether there was any episode in his life which suggested their melancholy character, but he assured me it was not so. He had lived as a boy in Worcestershire, not in Shropshire, though within sight of the Shropshire hills, and there was nothing melancholy to record.

"He shows no trace now of anything romantic, being a typical Cambridge Don, prim in his manner, silent, and rather shy, conventional in dress and manner, learned, accurate, and well informed. He is professor there of Latin, talking fairly well, but not brilliantly or with any originality, and difficult to rouse to any strong expression of opinion.

"Nevertheless, I like him, and with Meynell's help we got him to discuss his own poems, though he refused absolutely to read them out loud. He read instead one of mine, in response to my having read one of his, 'Is My Team Ploughing?'

"I have a great admiration for his Shropshire Lad, on account of its ballad qualities, and the wonderful certainty in his choice of exactly the right word." . . .

The poems of his two volumes ("A Shropshire Lad" and "Last Poems") have an essential unity, both of material and of mood. They center about country folk, about soldiers, about young people in love, and on contemplating the future. They are definitely poems of the country, poems of field and trees and flowers; but they are neither the pastoral poems of a shepherdess Phyllis in blue-ribboned picture hat, nor the bitter, starkly realistic poems of careworn drudges toiling in sun-drowned fields.—From "Ten Modern Poets," by RICA BRENNER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Noble Art and Mystery of Stenography

I BOUGHT an approved scheme of the noble art and mystery of stenography (which cost me ten and sixpence); and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me, in a few weeks, to the confines of distraction. The changes that were rung upon dots, which in such a position meant such a thing, and in such another position something else, entirely different; the wonderful vagaries that were played by circles; the unaccountable consequences that resulted from marks like flies' legs; the tremendous effects of a curve in a wrong place; not only troubled my waking hours, but reappeared before me in my sleep. When I groped my way, blindly, through these difficulties, and had mastered the alphabet, which was an Egyptian Temple in itself, there then appeared a procession of new horrors, called arbitrary characters; the most despotic characters I have ever known; who insisted, for instance, that a thing like the beginning of a cobweb meant expectation, and that a pen-and-ink sky-rocket stood for disadvantageous. When I had fixed these wretches in my mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it; then, beginning again, I forgot them; while I was picking them up, I dropped the other fragments of the system; in short, it was almost heartbreaking. . . .

This would not do, it was quite clear. I was flying too high, and should never get on, so I resorted to Traddles for advice; who suggested that he should dictate speeches to me, at a pace, and with occasional stoppages, adapted to my weakness. Very grateful for this friendly aid, I accepted the proposal; and night after night, almost every night, for a long time, we had a sort of private Parliament in Buckingham street. . . .

Standing by the table, with his finger in the page to keep the place, and his right arm flourishing above his head, Traddles . . . would work himself into the most violent heats, and deliver the most withering denunciations of the profligacy and corruption of my aunt and Mr. Dick; while I used to sit, at a little distance, with my note-book on my knee, fagging after him with all my might and main. The inconsistency and recklessness of Traddles were not to be exceeded by any real politician. He was for any description of policy, in the compass of a week; and nailed all sorts of colors to every denomination of mast. My aunt, looking very like an immovable Chancellor of the Exchequer, would occasionally throw in an interruption or two, as "Hear!" or "No!" or "Oh!" when the text seemed to require it: which was always a signal to Mr. Dick (a perfect country gentleman) to follow lustily with the same cry. But Mr. Dick got taxed with such things in the course of his Parliamentary career, and was made responsible for such awful consequences, that he became uncomfortable in his mind sometimes. I believe he actually began to be afraid he really had been doing something, tending to the annihilation of the British constitution and the ruin of the country.

Often and often we pursued these debates until the clock pointed to midnight, and the candles were burning down. The result of so much good practice was, that by and by I began to keep pace with Traddles pretty well, and should have been quite triumphant if I had had the least idea what my notes were about. — From "David Copperfield," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Výzbroj Boží

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SVĚT POZNÁVÁ nutnost duchovní výzbroje, má-li být dosaženo trvalého míru. Dnes hledají lidé to, co zachrání svět od dalšího upadání do temnoty a zoufalství; hledají recept, který by je osvobodil od neustále se vracejících nedorozumění, nenávisti, zbytečných trampot a utrpení. Jest ku podivu, že téměř po dvaceti stoletích co křesťanství je mezi lidmi, mnozí věnují svou pozornost různým soustavám myšlenky ve snaze najíti lék pro trampoty světa, zřejmě zapomínajíce, že křesťanství, jak bylo učeno a vykonáváno Kristem Ježíšem, obsahuje v sobě samém dokonalou a spolehlivou odpověď na každý lidský problém.

Tyto soustavy jsou často protilehlé učení čistého křesťanství, což jest opodstatněno naprosto duchovní povahou Boha a Jeho tvorby, člověka a vesmíru. Takové soustavy, jelikož jsou namnoze materialistické, třeba i popírají existenci svrchovaného Boha, Ducha. Avšak hmotný smysl nemůže soudjti o tom, co jest mimo domnělé panství a ve skutečnosti není takového smyslu. O čemkoli tento smysl svědčí, jest pouze klamným snem,—falešným pojmem skutečného a trvalého.

Bůh, Pravda, nemůže si býti vědom omylu, domnělého opaku Sebe samého, stejně jako slunce nemůže uznati tmu, kterou odstraňuje. Bůh jest poznáván pouze duchovním smyslem a Jeho ideje jsou povždy nedotčeny falešnými domněnkami smrtelné mysli. Duchovní výzbroj jest úzce spjata s duchovním porozuměním, ba jsou nerozlučitelné. Pouhé lidské dobrotě, i když napodobuje božskou, nedostává se duchovní průbojnosti, tak význačné v životě našeho Mistra a Ukazatele cesty, Krista Ježíše.

Čisté křesťanství čili Křesťanská Věda jest dokonale praktické při řešení lidských problémů. Úsilí založená na věření, že hmota má skutečnost a jest schopna inteligentního úsudku a činnosti, jsou marná a musí končit zklamáním a utrpením. Křesťanská Věda uzdravuje a přináší spásu, protože jest založena na božském Principu, na němž vybudoval Kristus Ježíš své dílo. Tento Princip jest Bůh, božská Láska, mimo vši hmotnou spekulaci, nauku neb věření a nad nimi. Ve své knize "Unity of Good" (Jednotnost dobra) píše na stránce 9. a 10. objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy Mary Baker Eddy: "Co je hlavním bodem rozdílu v mé metafysické soustavě? Toto: Když *znáte neskutečnost nemoci, hříchu a smrti*, že tím prokazujete veškerost Boha. Tento rozdíl odlišuje úplně moji soustavu ode všech jiných. Skutečnost těchto tak zvaných jsoucností popírám, protože jich nelze nalézti v Bohu, a moje soustava je vybudována na Něm jako na jediné příčině. Bylo by těžké jmenovat nějaké jiné učitele, kteří učili stejně, kromě Ježíše a jeho apoštolů."

Čisté křesťanství jest duchovní výzbroj, vždy dostupná pokornému, vnímavému srdci. Nechť jsme kdekoli, v jakémkoli zaměstnání, na zemi, ve vzduchu či prostřed oceánu, Láska jest přítomna a je s to vykoupiti místo i čas, jež by omyl si chtěl přisvojiti, kdyby mohl. Žalmista pravil: "Ten, kdož v skrýši Nejvyššího přebývá, v stínu Všemohoucího odpočívati bude" (Žalm 91:1). V míře našeho správného myšlení mohou být zdánlivě obtížné nebo nebezpečné okolnosti obráceny pro nás a pro všechny v požehnání, ježto duchovní ideje, takto udržované se nikdy nesmísí s věřeními tělesné mysli, ani s nimi nespolupůsobí. Písmo nám říká (Matouš 19:26), že "u Boha všecko jest možné", ale že sami u sebe nemůžeme "nic činiti" (Jan 5:30). Mravního a duchovního znovuvyzbrojení docílíme poznáním, jak máme myslit myšlenky, jež zrcadlí Boha. Takové myšlení znamená, že dovolíme jen duchovním ideám vstoupiti do svého vědomí; a v tom spočívá naše ochrana v každém čase.

Se vztahem o okrajovému nadpisu "Iluse nikoli ideje", píše Mrs. Eddy v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 88): "Jak mohou býti pravdivé ideje rozeznány od ilusí? Poznáním původu každé z nich. Ideje jsou výrony božské Mysli. Myšlenky, pocházející z mozku nebo z hmoty, jsou výplody smrtelné mysli; jsou smrtelná hmotná věření." Naše štěstí, zdraví, zásobování, pokrok a zdar závisí od toho, máme-li správné pojetí Boha. Nemůžeme trvati na nedokonalém nebo měnivém pojetí Bohá a očekávati, že se v našem životě projeví dokonalost. Účinek se musí rovnati příčině; a jest jen jedna příčina, Bůh, dobro.

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The Armor of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD IS RECOGNIZING the necessity for spiritual armament if permanent peace is to be achieved. Today men are searching for that which will save the world from sinking further into darkness and despair; they are seeking a formula that will deliver them from constantly recurring misunderstandings, hatreds, and unnecessary hardships and suffering. Strangely enough, after nearly twenty centuries of Christianity among men, many are turning their attention to various systems of thought in their efforts to find a remedy for the world's troubles, evidently forgetting that Christianity, as taught and practiced by Christ Jesus, holds within itself the perfect and unfailing answer to every human problem.

These systems are frequently opposed to the teachings of pure Christianity, which is based on the entirely spiritual nature of God and His creation, man and the universe. Such systems, being mainly materialistic, may even deny the existence of a supreme God, Spirit. But material sense cannot conceive of that which is outside its supposititious domain, and, in reality, there is no such sense. Whatever this sense testifies to is but an erroneous dream—a false concept of the real and enduring.

God, Truth, cannot be conscious of error, the supposed opposite of Himself, any more than can the sun admit the darkness it displaces. God is known through spiritual sense only, and His ideas are forever untouched by the false beliefs of mortal mind. Spiritual armament is closely connected with spiritual understanding; indeed, they are inseparable. Mere human goodness, although imitating the divine, lacks the spiritual impetus so characteristic of the life of our Master and Way-shower, Christ Jesus.

Pure Christianity or Christian Science is wholly practical in the solving of human problems. Efforts based on the belief that matter possesses reality and is capable of intelligent judgment and action are vain, and must end in disappointment and distress. Christian Science heals and saves because it is based on the divine Principle on which Christ Jesus founded his work. This Principle is God, divine Love, outside and above all material speculation, doctrine, or belief. In her book "Unity of Good" the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (pp. 9, 10): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause. It would be difficult to name any previous teachers, save Jesus and his apostles, who have thus taught."

Pure Christianity is the spiritual armament which is always available to the humble, receptive heart. No matter where we may be, in what occupation we may find ourselves, on land, in the air, or in the middle of the ocean, Love is present, and is able to redeem the place and time which error would appropriate if it could. The Psalmist said (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." In proportion to one's right thinking, seemingly difficult or dangerous situations can be turned into a blessing for one and for all, since spiritual ideas, thus entertained, never mingle or cooperate with the beliefs of the carnal mind. The Scriptures tell us (Matthew 19:26) that "with God all things are possible," but that of our own selves we can "do nothing" (John 5:30). Moral and spiritual rearmament is effected through learning how to think thoughts that reflect God. Such thinking means that only spiritual ideas are permitted to enter one's consciousness; and herein lies our protection at all times.

Under the marginal heading "Illusions not ideas" Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 88): "How are veritable ideas to be distinguished from illusions? By learning the origin of each. Ideas are emanations from the divine Mind. Thoughts, proceeding from the brain or from matter, are offshoots of mortal mind; they are mortal material beliefs." Our happiness, health, supply, progress, and prosperity depend on our having the correct concept of Deity. We cannot hold to an imperfect or changeable concept of God and expect perfection to be made manifest in our lives. Effect must be like cause; and there is but one cause, God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Villanelle of Transmutation

Quince blossoms turned the year to spring—
It centered in a pink bouquet:
A hidden thrush began to sing.

Outside, the weather held a sting,
But inside, delicate and gay,
Quince blossoms turned the year to spring.

Their spell lay over everything;
They wafted winter into May;
A hidden thrush began to sing;

It quieted the creak and swing
Of icicles. With a wand's way,
Quince blossoms turned the year to spring.

And sent the spirit spiraling.
Above the cold, above the gray,
A hidden thrush began to sing—

While Boreas was shepherding
A flock of snowflakes, prone to stray,
Quince blossoms turned the year to spring;
A hidden thrush began to sing.

ANNE LLOYD

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1940

Debt Freedom In Lexington Boosts Realty

Prospective homeowners attracted to town by pay-as-you-go policy of the selectmen.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Feb. 2—This cradle of American liberty is today being rocked by an exultant cry of freedom from bonded indebtedness, taking temporary form in a rather high tax rate, but expected to reap dividends shortly in a lower-than-average town tax and a modern invasion of new home owners.

Ever since the town fathers decided, in the face of rising welfare costs, to cling steadfastly to a pay-as-you-go policy, they have been confronted with the usual high-pressure question: "Why not borrow money like other communities and keep the tax rate down to invite would-be home owners here?" This question is seldom accompanied by the explanation that high tax rates do not always tell the whole story, that low tax rates are often the "smoke screens" for high property assessments.

Lexington needs no "smoke screen." While other towns and cities are increasing their indebtedness to offset the threat of tax increases which might drive away prospective homeowners, Lexington has reduced its indebtedness from $852,500 in 1932 to $477,900 as of Dec. 1, 1939. Hence, there will be no "day of reckoning" for Lexington. When other towns are faced with the tasks of paying off their mounting debts, this town will be in a position to invite a real estate boom through lower taxes.

Sound Financial Condition

Of the $477,900 owed by the town, all excepting $166,789 is within the debt limits established as sound minimums set by state law for a place of Lexington's size and population. In these days of high welfare costs and uncertain business conditions, that is a particularly sound financial outlook.

But Lexington is looking in other ways toward the future encouragement of this district as a place for prospective homeowners to settle in. Last June the town's first Chamber of Commerce was organized with the view of selling the community "to the public." The Chamber is now busy on a plan for promoting Lexington as a place "where the homeowner can get more friendly environment per dollar than any other community in Greater Boston."

A civic committee is studying the setup of the town, in order to approach tax problems intelligently and develop places of material value in reducing tax burdens, increasing residential services and encouraging sound government. The community already has a rural and historic background, good schools, excellent recreational facilities, a new automobile turnpike reducing the driving time to 25 minutes into Boston, and a group of excellent banking institutions prepared to open their facilities to the sort of housing the Lexington residents desire for the maintenance of sound, residential conditions.

Extensive Developments

Recently, Fallon Hill on the southwest slope of what is known as Mt. Independence was opened as Lexington's second speculative home development. Several homes are now under construction there and more are being planned. Lexington Manor, a choice home development with a woodsy background, has been the only speculative development in Lexington for 15 years. During the last year, 53 new homes were contracted for in the town at a valuation of some $265,000.

Just completed in the Manor is the all-concrete, four-room $4,100 home of the son of a Harvard professor, constructed by Giles C. Smith of Boston. It was put up in three weeks, with all materials for construction being assembled on the home site before construction was started.

The Lexington Lumber Company is also experimenting in prefabrication of homes, having built an experimental home designed by Charles M. Willis and erected in about three weeks' time.

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Assessment Limit

What would the city of Boston do if it were required to abide by the language of the New York State Constitution which specifies that "assessments on properties shall in no case exceed the full market value"? Properties being sold in downtown Boston are bringing market prices 50 to 70 per cent of the assessed values placed upon them by the city of Boston as a basis for taxation.

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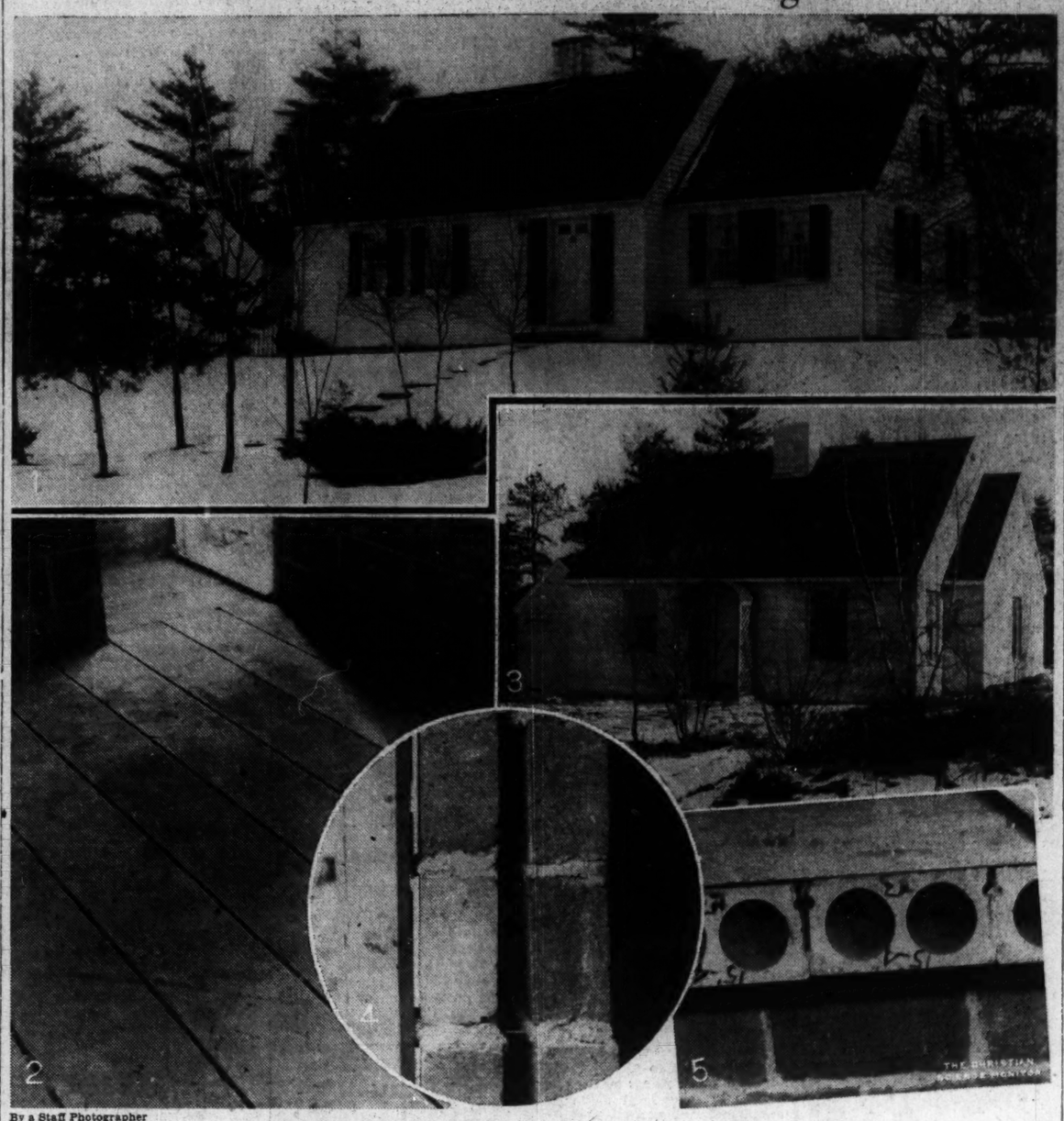
Building Costs

Are building costs rising as predicted for this winter, following the industrial improvement of last summer? The Federal Bank Review today shows that in Boston a home that cost $6,377 last March would now cost $6,428 based on latest labor and material prices. The costs of the same house for January, 1937, would have been $6,601, and for January, 1936, $5,927.

Old Vies With the New in Lexington



By a Staff Photographer

Modernized Methods of Construction Used

(1) Typical home in Lexington Manor, home development of W. S. Couette. (2) Long slabs of concrete, used without floor joists, constitute the latest floor material in the Lexington Manor home designed by Giles C. Smith. (3) Exterior of Giles Smith all-concrete four-room home selling for $4,100 above land. (4) Double cinder block walls prevent moisture from getting through to interior so that plaster will not crack. (5) This end-view photo shows thickness and interior construction of new type concrete floors.

Spendable Gift Of $1,000,000 Puzzling City

The City of Boston has $1,000,000 that it doesn't quite know what to do with. City officials are searching for a good way to spend it.

The money is interest accumulated on the George Robert White Fund, established by the late Boston merchant for "creating works of public utility and beauty." There was spirited discussion in City Hall circles today as to whether the money ought to be spent for a municipal stadium. Talk of the project appears to have followed its revival by certain sports writers and other fans. The question is being "very seriously considered" by the White Fund Trustees, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who is chairman, said. Last week end the group toured the City studying proposed sites for the project.

Really Hard to Spend

It really is hard to spend the money. The will provides no funds for upkeep of public works provided by the White Fund. That means that Boston, in its barren financial condition, cannot consider spending the money for projects involving heavy upkeep costs.

For several years discussion has embraced a planetarium, youth centers, a municipal auditorium, and a stadium. A City Planning Board survey in 1937 urged the City to drop contemplation of a planetarium because most planetariums operate with big deficits.

The biggest argument against youth centers or settlement houses is their heavy maintenance cost. A municipal auditorium has been described as "far beyond the means of the White Fund," although a $2,000,000 project might be financed over a period of years. This project, too, might involve high upkeep charges.

The Stadium Viewpoint

Stadium boosters insist their project would make Boston a center for big-league and professional football games, heavyweight fights and big pageants, celebrations, and conventions. The argument runs that much business and many tourists would be attracted. There would be small maintenance expenses, and an original cost well within the means of the fund, they argue.

There is said to be some feeling among supporters of Mayor Tobin that the project would enable him to leave an imposing monument to his Administration, in the best Boston tradition, without running the Ciy into debt. The Mayor is an ardent sports fan.

Opponents declare that a stadium wouldn't add to the recreational advantages of the average resident, that it wouldn't be used more than a dozen times a year, that there are already plenty of big sports parks around, that many cities have found their city stadiums a white elephant—in short, that Boston doesn't need a stadium.

Great Tree Planting Project Restoring Vital Forest Area

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2—A reforestation program involving millions of trees is being carried out near the Scituate Reservoir, the source of the drinking water piped to Providence and a half dozen adjacent communities.

Already more than 4,000,000 young trees have been set out in areas around the reservoir. Workmen now are preparing locations to set out 1,500,000 more this spring.

Purpose of the tree planting is to protect the watershed and prevent erosion. With an adequate growth of trees, engineers estimate 52 per cent of the water that falls on the watershed area is captured. Without the trees, the soil would dry out and erode and the percentage of captured water be smaller.

Project Started in 1935

The tree planting project was started in 1935. An average of nearly 1,000,000 trees have been planted each year since then. Today 1,000 WPA workers are clearing the ground preparing for the planting to follow in two months. Several hundred thousand trees were planted prior to 1935, but the project then was on a much smaller scale.

Trees were brought in from other New England states and from Canada during the first part of the program. Now the engineers at the reservoir have their own nursery and are raising more than 3,000,000 trees just below Kent Dam. Most of the trees are pines, said to be best suited for this purpose, but scattered among them are hemlocks and others. The pines take relatively little moisture from the soil and they deposite needles which help keep the soil damp and keep down the danger of forest fires.

The hurricane of September, 1938, devastated the woods around the reservoir and made the present tree-planting program particularly necessary. Huge quantities of timber felled in the hurricane have been sawed into lengths and stacked near the roadways.

Supplies Large Population

The Scituate Reservoir is owned by the City of Providence. Plans for the reservoir were begun in 1913 and the Kent Dam, across the Pawtuxet River, which forms the reservoir, was completed Sept. 30, 1926. Clayville, Saundersville and several other small communities were evacuated to make way for the lake created by the dam.

The reservoir area covers 3,600 acres. Water is supplied to Providence, East Providence, Cranston, Warwick, East Greenwich and several other Rhode Island Communities.

Bridge Ready in June

Rhode Island's island community, Jamestown, will become virtually a part of the mainland in June when the new Jamestown Bridge is completed and opened for traffic.

Harvard Man Says Columbus Really Great

Back in the Harvard Yard again today after a four months', 10,000-mile sea voyage, tracing the routes of Columbus, Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison, noted historian, today reported that the European War and the Good Neighbor policy have brought a more friendly feeling toward the United States in Central and South America.

Tanned, and in high spirits after his argosy in the 100-foot ketch Capitania, Dr. Morison said the trip was taken to gain actual first hand information for a history of Columbus he is writing.

The trip was projected, he explained, to get an idea of Columbus' abilities as a navigator. The trip, Dr. Morison concluded, shows these capacities were really great.

Dr. Morison said that the party was greeted with extreme courtesy everywhere it touched in Central and South America and that the feeling had been particularly cordial in Panama, Colombia and Costa Rica. In Panama, he said, they were greeted by an official launch which escorted them into port.

At San Blas in Panama they found an Indian village that still looked pretty much as it did when Columbus first saw it, Dr. Morison said. They also found the site of Santa Maria de Belen, which was Columbus' first colony in the New World.

Educator Finds Full Light Best For Democracy

Children, he says, should know economic and historic facts of nations in true relation.

Warning that the time has come to cease using shopworn platitudes in translating the facts and sentiments of democracy to children was given here today by Dr. Edwin H. Reeder, nationally known educator from the University of Illinois.

Here to give two addresses at the Ninth Annual Education Conference of Boston University, Dr. Reeder was prepared to disclose the faults, and point out possible correctives, of present-day methods of getting the grand idea of democracy over to students.

Stressing that democracy must be made a vivid, living thing in the thought of children if it is to progress and expand, Dr. Reeder drew a contrast between the schoolroom in which the teacher acted as a dictator, giving commands, where "sarcasm, ridicule, and unpleasant comments are freely used," and the ideal schoolroom where the atmosphere is "comfortable, happy, and homelike."

This latter schoolroom is, he pointed out, "democratic." It builds a wholesome concept of the true man-to-man relationships in which we are all on the same level. This illustrates to the child that when he is treating others with humanity and respect he is being "democratic."

It means something tangible, whereas, Dr. Reeder pointed out, mere reciting of exhortations to preserve democracy tend to lack the needed spark.

As a means of teaching children to take more intelligent part in adult democracy, Dr. Reeder advocates student self-government.

As a third necessary step in teaching the meaning and responsibilities of democracy to children, Dr. Reeder urged a more realistic approach to history and to the economic facts of today.

"They need to understand," Dr. Reeder believes, "such things as the struggle between nations for raw materials and market, and the consequent exploitation of backward peoples. Only if children study such problems can they be expected to assume their responsibilities later as enlightened citizens of a Republic in which Legislators must be sensitive to public opinion.

"They need to have a realistic—I might even say a disillusioned—picture of our present day world."

Fair and Colder, But Still Skating

Fair and continued cold weather is forecast by the Weather Bureau for tonight and tomorrow, with the lowest temperatures hereabout expected to be near 17 degrees. Today's snowfall was described as "moderate" and no sub-zero temperatures are reported for the country. Ice cutters on suburban ponds are working full time cutting and storing natural ice against next summer's demands.

The light snowfall today will not affect skating in most Boston public playgrounds, the Boston Park Department reported. Unless there is a lot more snow the Park Department expects no change in skating conditions over the week end.

Fields today listed as "good" were:

Charles River Lagoon; Magazine Beach, Cambridge; Garvey Playground, and Savin Hill, Dorchester; Eustis Playground, Roxbury; Columbus Playground, South Boston.

All other 15 playgrounds, with one exception, were listed as "fair." The Christopher Lee Playground in South Boston was the only one listed as "poor."

The Metropolitan District Commission list skating "fair" at the following places:

St. Moritz, Quincy; Canton Avenue Pond, Milton; Charles River Speedway, Brighton; Bellevue Pond and Quartermile Pond, Medford; Fellsmere Pond, Malden; Long Pond, Winchester; Hammond's Pond, Newton; New Pond, Wellesley; Soldiers Field Road, Brighton; Charles River through Weston, Waltham, Watertown, and Brighton; Beaver Brook, Belmont.

Job-Maker Subsidy By State Proposed

A special committee of Democratic Legislators announced today that it favored a subsidy for business men of small communities who would take workers off relief rolls to relieve unemployment, according to the Associated Press.

Representative Thomas Hannon, of Boston, Chairman of the committee said, "in a town where there are 40 or 50 unemployed, business leaders might get together and take the idle workers on. The town could submit the names of eligibles. If the business, because of extra employment, finishes in the red, the town could reimburse the employer to the extent of the assistance."

Mr. Hannon added that he felt the system might not work well in larger communities, where "it would be open to many forms of fraud and deceit."

Welfare Work Merit System Is Challenged

While Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, was today preparing to institute a merit system for 400 welfare workers in 204 Massachusetts towns to comply with a Federal edict, Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader, challenged Mr. Rotch's authority to form such a system without legislative sanction and demanded the calling of a special session.

The Welfare Commissioner revealed that he has been given until July 1, 1940, by the Federal Government to set up classifications of welfare workers preparatory to giving the workers qualifying examinations to place them under a merit system. Washington had demanded that all welfare workers be placed under civil service or a merit system under the penalty of Massachusetts losing its annual $13,000,000 Federal welfare grant.

To avoid a special session, Mr. Rotch worked out the noncompetitive qualifying examination system to hold until the Legislature in 1941 passed a special bill placing the noncivil service town workers under civil service law.

Representative Morris, in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, stated that "I think I voice the sentiments of a majority of the members of the Legislature when I say to you that neither Mr. Rotch nor any other state official has the power or authority to force civil service upon such cities or towns as have not accepted our civil service standards, nor has he or any one else the authority, in the absence of such a civil service system, to create a merit system council without enabling Legislation passed by the General Court."

Meanwhile, some rabid opponents of a special session were concerned over the caliber of workers who would be blanketed under the Rotch merit system by taking noncompetitive qualifying examinations.

To prevent the permanent inclusion of these workers under a civil service law next year, these persons are considering plans which in 1941 would require that the special civil service law for these workers be so worded that competitive examinations will be necessary for the 400 positions.

Jury Awards $100 For False Arrest

A Suffolk County jury today awarded a verdict of $100 damages to John Hekimian, Belmont, for false arrest. He was arrested in 1937 by Ralph E. Chadwick, Deputy Tax Collector in Belmont, for failure to pay his 1935 automobile excise tax which he claimed he did not owe.

Judge Daniel T. O'Connell said he would report the case to the Supreme Court for a decision. The question arises whether or not Mr. Chadwick allowed the accused 14 days of grace, as provided by law, after serving him with a warrant. By the time the arrest was made fees and costs had amounted to $10.

Portland Man Named Customs Collector

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination of Joseph T. Sylvester, of Portland, Maine, to be Collector of Customs, collection district No. 1, Portland.

Income Tax Promotion Given to Dickensheid

Albert P. Dickensheid of Dorchester, a deputy collector in the Income Tax Division, yesterday was appointed Assistant Chief of the Internal Revenue Field Division by Collector Thomas B. Hassett.

Mr. Dickensheid entered the service in 1923 following employment as a supervisor at the Hood Rubber Company in Watertown.

Lawrence and Lowell Milk Price Advanced

A one-cent-a-quart increase in the price of milk to consumers for the Lawrence and Lowell district was ordered yesterday by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, and increases were said to be pending in other markets including Boston for the first of next week.

Election Laws In R. I. Facing Wide Shake-Up

Special Board's report to Gov. Vanderbilt proposes radical changes in present system.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2 (AP)—A sweeping devision of Rhode Island election and caucus laws, in line with the recommendations recently made by the grand jury investigating election frauds and diversion of public funds in Pawtucket, is proposed in the report of the special bi-partisan commission named to study the caucus and election laws submitted today to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and the General Assembly.

The commission, consisting of three Republicans and three Democrats, presented along with its unanimous report the drafts of five bills carrying out its recommendations.

The legislation proposed by the commission sets up a system of identification cards for all voters and provides for a biennial house-to-house canvass by boards of canvassers to prepare the identification cards and voting lists.

It further creates a Board of Election to be appointed by the Governor and to consist of two Republicans and two Democrats who would have full charge of elections, including the power to "assume the powers and duties of any local board of canvassers and registration upon the failure of the local board to function properly."

All Federal, State, and city, or town officials are prohibited from serving as election officials under one of the proposed acts, which also bars from service as an election official any person who has been convicted of a "crime which involves moral turpitude or which constitutes a violation of any of the election or caucus laws of this or any other state."

Other major provisions of the proposed legislation call for the cutting down of the size of voting districts because "the identification system will somehow slow up the voting," equal division of election official between the two parties, and the creation of the office of election magistrate to have charge of each polling place, the elimination of voting machine inspectors and latchmen, rigid supervision of the voting machines to guard against the possibility of their illegal manipulation, and longer caucus hours.

Jail Sentences Imposed on Two Lynn Milk Dealers

The picture of small milk distributors trying to stay in business against their larger competitors by returning cash rebates to their customers was drawn before the Federal District Court today, when Nathan and Herbert Feld, father and son operators of Fairfield Farms dairy in Lynn were sentenced to jail for failing to contribute to a Federal milk marketing pool for the Greater Boston district.

Counsel for the Lynn distributors informed Judge George C. Sweeney that it was common practice among small dealers to return cash payments to their customers or "go out of business" in their fight against large distributors. Judge Sweeney ruled the Lynn dealers were deliberately disregarding State and Federal laws. The jail sentence holds until the Felds pay the $75,000 demanded by the government as part of the pool, or until further "order of the court."

The Fairfield Farms is also charged with failure to pay some $13,000 owed to farmers under Federal milk marketing agreements.

This was the first jail sentence imposed in a list of 40 cases involving contempt of court proceedings. Most of the other dealers have agreed to pay off their debts to farmers and to the pool in installments as fast as possible.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Snow flurries this afternoon; fair and colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 17 degrees; Saturday fair and continued cold; moderate north to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; colder tonight.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow flurries this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds over the north portion and fresh to strong north to northwest over the south portion; occasional snow squalls tonight followed by Generally fair Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	23	New Orleans	39	39
Chicago	23	22	New York	31	28
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	39	39
Helena	10	9	Philadelphia	32	31
Kansas City	24	23	St. Louis	30	29
Los Angeles	51	50	San Francisco	53	53
Miami	52	51	Washington	32	32
Minneapolis	8	8			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 2.
B—Minimum, Feb. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:41 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Saturday, 7:07 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Rulers of the Sea," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Margaret Lockwood. 2:35, 6:15, 9:35. Also "That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser. 4:15, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Accident," starring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Goose Step," formerly called "Beasts of Berlin." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Gulliver's Travels." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Our Neighbors, the Carters," starring Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Fenway: 2, 6:25, 10. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Green Hell," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Inspector Hornleigh on a Holiday." 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 6:40, 10:15. Also "Two Thoroughbreds." 12:16, 4:10, 8:05. Stage: Slim Timblin, Randall Sisters, Don Rice, Carr Bros. & Betty, Ted Adair & Co. 1:35, 5:30, 9:15.

State—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," featuring Joan Bennett and Alophe Menjou. 1:12, 4:14, 7:15, 10:18. Also "Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth. 11:37 a. m., 2:38, 6:01, 9:01.
Tomorrow: Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner." Also "Congo Maisie," with Anne Sothern and John Carroll.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Finland—Her Story in Pictures," "Recreating the Medieval World," "Popular Science," "The State of Washington," "Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 14

Scollay and Modern—
"Ninotchka," starring Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"The Women," with Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford. Also "Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle and George Sanders. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Finland; Alaska, a travelogue; Stephen Foster songs; Manhattan Zoo; Popeye; sports, oddities, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Treachery on the High Seas." 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:10, 5:35, 7:50, 10:10. Also "The Marshal of Mesa City." 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Victor Herbert." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Another Thin Man," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler. Daily except Sunday, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Faelten Pianoforte School, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Recital by the Faelten Pianoforte School pupils. 8.

Other Events

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Awake and Sing," folk drama by Clifford Odets. 8:40 sharp.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Minor Arts by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mme. Hedda Ballon, pianist. 3:45.

Symphony Hall—
Burton Holmes travelogue, "Mediterranean—The Odyssey Cruise." 2:30.

Hotel Copley-Plaza—
Lecture by M. Marc Péter on "Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Genevois," given under the auspices of L'Alliance française. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Elizabeth Zug, pianist, assisted by Doris Dandridge-Harris, accompanist, and Elise Biron, violinist. 3.

Need to Preserve Human View In Handling Welfare 'Cases'

A warning that mass production, assembly line tactics of industry are creeping into social welfare work, tending to sink the individual, human factor under the morass of "cases" was sounded today by James Lee Ellenwood, State S ecretary of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, before a conference sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The author of the book, entitled "There's No Place Like Home," declared that the worst temptation to work its way into the field of social welfare is the losing sight of "the individual" to pin a number on him like prisoners in state institutions. Social workers are dealing with human beings, he said, and not with "cases" and "statistics."

Mr. Ellenwood spoke to the Division of Social Welfare of the Clubs at the Parker House and was followed by Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, Consultant in Parent Education, who said that parents as a group need more training in the bringing up of children.

Mrs. Abbott said that there was a greater need today than ever before for adult educational courses relating to the care of the child. "The children of today," she pointed out, "have little respect for discipline. Our juvenile courts are proof of this. The answer to the acute problem," she continued, "is educating the parent to educate the child."

More recreation facilities, both out-of-door and indoors, was recommended by Mr. Wellington as essential to the young people of today.

"Recreation," he said, "is one of the great musts in American life. It is an essential factor in building up citizenship and can't be measured in dollars and cents." Mr. Wellington placed the responsibility of the development of recreational centers up to the communities.

Mrs. Cox, in answering the question "Do we have abundance in America?" said, "No." She further went on to explain that nationally, the United States has abundance, but not individually. "The problem is one of stabilization and adjustment," she asserted.

Mr. Maffeo urged education, registration, and law enforcement regarding bicycles. He saw considerable danger to the thousands of riders who go weaving in and out of the highways. "There should be laws to govern this," he declared. "The construction of bicycle paths would," he pointed out, "be the solution to the safety problem. Education on how to use these machines also is needed."

Speakers at this afternoon's session were Joseph F. Timility, Police Commissioner of Boston; Arthur G. Rotch, Commissioner of Massachusetts Department of Welfare; and John L. Donovan, Jr., State Youth Administrator of the National Youth Administration for Massachusetts.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin welcomed the group to Boston and said that Massachusetts was the pioneer in social work.

Needs of Parents and Children Debated

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Social Welfare Conference of State Women's Clubs

Left to right: A. R. Wellington, New England Representative of the National Recreation Association; Mrs. Francis Russell Sweeney, Chairman of the conference; Mrs. Herbert F. French, Second Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, consultant in parent education.

Subway Crash Ties Up Traffic

Hundreds of Boston office-workers and shoppers were delayed this morning when a collision of two cars in the Park Street Subway Station blocked the southbound track for more than an hour and caused re-routing of many trolleys.

The tie-up followed a collision between one car of a crowded three-car train bound from Lechmere to Lake Street and an empty Egleston Square car which had just turned around on the Park Street loop and was entering the south-bound track to load passengers and return to Egleston Square.

Because one car of the Lake Street train was derailed, the track was blocked from 8:43 a. m., when the accident happened, almost the peak of the rush hour, until 9:50 when emergency crews had succeeded in replacing the car on the rails. The Egleston Square car, however, was able to proceed to its destination after only a short delay.

While many commuters were delayed from 15 minutes to half an hour, when the Boston Elevated re-routed subsequent cars and trains, no one was hurt, except for three persons who claimed slight injuries. Company officials said the crash did not even break the glass in the car windows.

Price-Trend of Vegetables Is Upward

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While higher prices for fresh vegetables appear to be inevitable because of the damage done by cold weather to crops in Texas, Florida, and the South in general, the full effect of the crop losses is not affecting the supply nor the price situation in Boston to any great extent as yet.

Market men make it clear, however, that the jump in the price of green and wax beans, for example, is only the beginning. By another week, they point out, Boston wholesalers will be unable to get their normal supplies, and the subsequent heavier call for what is available, will push prices upward.

Already, the flow of Florida strawberries northward, is sharply curtailed. Yet it is too early to determine the extent of the frost damage. And, moreover, the situation is not all black as evidenced in Texas, where grapefruit which the weather prevents shipping to market in its fresh state, is being "rescued" by immediate canning.

Fresh Beans Scarce

Fresh beans from Florida are expected to be more or less scarce for a few weeks, and prices today range from 15 to 25 cents a pound in Boston market places for the green beans. Supplies of new southern cabbage are expected to be below normal, and prices at the moment are four to six cents a pound.

In fruits, New England McIntosh apples are considered a bargain, with prices ranging from 3 to 5 cents a pound, and the large, selected ones, 40 to 50 cents a dozen.

Meats and Poultry

Meats and poultry show little change in price this week. Pork loins for roasting can be had from 10 to 19 cents a pound. Smoked hams at 17 cents are found in many stores. Legs of lamb are offered from 21 to 30 cents a pound, with lamb fores 13 to 17 cents. Face of the rump beef for roasting can be had as low as 27 cents, with rib roast from 23 to 39 cents a pound.

Turkeys continue plentiful and of high quality, prices starting at 23 cents in some large suburban markets and ranging up to 38 cents. Chicken from 21 to 38 cents may be found in many markets, and fowl from 16 to 32 cents. Ducklings range from 20 to 25 cents.

Seafood is fairly steady in price, fresh haddock being offered from 7 to 14 cents a pound for the whole fish, 21 to 29 cents a pound for the fillets; steak cod, 15 to 25 cents; chilled sliced halibut, 21 to 35 cents, with fresh up to 60 cents; chilled swordfish, 21 cents and up; smelts, 17 to 35 cents, depending on size; mackerel, 4 to 15 cents, depending on size; lobster meat, $1.50 a pound and up, and bluefish, 30 to 40 cents.

Three-Shift Rules Aim Of Textile Group

A subcommittee of 16 members representing employers and workers in the textile industry was appointed today by the general committee of the textile industry to confer with James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to devise regulations for the best interests of those engaged in the cotton and woolen industry.

The committee was formed after a two-hour session of the general committee over the two and three-shift system. The subcommittee will attempt to devise regulations which will allow Massachusetts' plants to compete with out-of-state firms which employ three shifts.

It is the contention of Massachusetts operators that if they are not allowed to work three shifts they will lose large orders which will go to plants outside of Massachusetts which are able to finish them with the speed required.

After the conference it was indicated the situation regarding third shifts in Massachusetts will not be changed pending the conferences between the subcommittee and Mr. Moriarty.

Mr. Moriarty pointed out that elimination of the third shift in Massachusetts would affect 10,000 workers and result in a pay roll loss of $220,000 a week.

The Commissioner said he did not want to "penalize" mills which were competing with factories in States where long hours were allowed. He added, however, if the committee did not come to some understanding he would be obliged to "crack down" on plants which were violating the law.

During 1939 the law prohibiting women from working in textile mills after 6 o'clock p. m., was suspended by the Legislature, subject to the discretion of the Commissioner, on the condition the mills would work only two shifts a day, the Commissioner said.

As a result of this condition Commissioner Moriarty called a meeting of all interested parties last week in an effort to find a satisfactory solution. At this conference plant owners claimed they were forced to go on three shifts to meet out-of-state competition and that in many instances getting an order was dependent upon the date goods could be delivered.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, Feb. 3

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—Forum on World Folk Music, conducted by Miss Susan Graves.
7:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner," transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Probably you always associate Helena Rubinstein's Salon at 8 Newbury Street with facial goodies, but they also have some of the keenest costume jewelry we've seen around. Most appropriate right now, of course, is their mammoth red heart clip, with nothing less than a wide arrow of rhinestones dashing across it. For only $1.95, too. And a mere quarter of your change will buy a cunning tiny red heart to hitch onto your charm bracelet, or the end of a zipper.

Or how about the bracelet strung with pastel hearts of baby pink and baby blue? As for their necklaces, they are the biggest, hunkiest, chunkiest pieces of junk jewelry that we've seen yet . . . at least some of them are; while others are smaller and more conservative. However, they are all very gay, and while some fortunate lady walked out owning the "Crown Jewels" bracelet the other day (a bracelet that contained a yummy collection of semi-precious stones) there are still enough left to get excited over.

Incidentally (although it's important) this is the time of the year when they are indulging in the 20 per cent sale. A thing that happens but once a year, we believe, and is effective not only at the Salon, but in the various stores where their products are sold in Boston. At Slattery's, Filene's, Jordan's, Gilchrist's and so on.

Shopping Is Easy In Brookline Sector

Sometimes it's so nice to do a bit of shopping and not have to walk miles from some parking lot. For instance in Brookline, where you can park right in front of your favorite store, bring your packages out, and put them in the car. You can do all kinds of shopping there, regardless of whether you want an overall suit for little Horace, from the Jack and Jill Shop, right there by Whitney Hall, or a short fur jacket for now-and-spring wear for the daughter of the house, who has been hinting for one for years. If she likes the Leopard Cat . . . then we know where you can get her a good looking short jacket for only $85. Out at Vengrow's, the furriers, at 1374A Beacon Street. It's not the usual vivid, orange tone at all; rather it's quite subdued, and would work in with no end of colors. Especially with the Town and Country sportswear which she no doubt affects right now. And it has long sleeves, too. For that matter, there are also some good buys there for mama. Like a short squirrel jacket, or a gleaming black caracul with those three-quarter glove-length sleeves.

Appetizing Meals Await the Shopper

Brookline has of course any number of places to drop into for a bite. But it was Walter's where we lunched recently; finding that even 50 cents would buy a lunch that included tomato juice, lobster cutlets, peas, rolls, and a wide choice of desserts along with a warm drink. Loads of the local businessmen eat there apparently, so the portions are indeed ample. In fact, we suggest that if yours is a bird-like appetite, you select something that sounds like even less than what you want. Because it will be plenty!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 4

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m. (WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRP, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m., TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs," Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 300 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor — Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland — Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston — Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); WRUL and WRUW.
Boston — Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m. Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington — Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1290kc.
Rutland — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield — Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550ka.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston — Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City — Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W3XA, 26.00mc

Republic of Panama

Colon — Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Jackson Teagarden's Orchestra;	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Studio program
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Winter sports.	"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Dance Orchestra
7:45 questions; answers	Network program	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Vocalists
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	National Citizenship In-
8:15 dramatic sketch;	program	prano; Ross Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	stitute roundtable
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orch.; news.	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Oleander Male Quartet. Talk; organ
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"What Would You Have	"Cavalcade of Hits";	Herbert Hoover; Alex-	"Pages from the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	Done?"; quiz show	orchestra; vocalists	ander Korensky, talks	cal Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Richard Himber's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Richard Himber's Orch.	News Service	Dance Orchestra
10:30 "Young Man With	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45 a Band"	Network sports	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	Monarchs of Rhythm
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Howdy Baum Orchestra;	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Man-Horse Jump contest	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:30 Sports "Master	"The Music You Want"	New York Salutes the	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45 Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Byrd Expedition	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

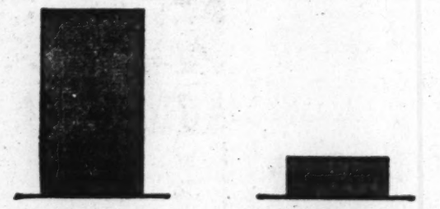
590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Good Morning Melodies"
8:30 Listen to the Band	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Siring Ensemble	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Carl Hohengarten	McNeill, m. c.; dance	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Presents	band; soloists	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Piano duo; vocalist	"The Wise Man"	Network program	"Organesque"
10:15 Eddie Lee	Rakov's Orch.; vocalist	"No School Today"	Network program	"Children's Corner"
10:30 National Hillbilly	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club";	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	children's program	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; Ohio State	4-H Club Program	Armchair Quartet	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15 University Sym-	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 phony Orchestra;	Sidney Lanier Memorial	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 piano soloist	Weather; musicale	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "About Us"	News; Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Noonday Revue; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	"Midday Musicale"
12:30 'Man on the Farm'	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 'Man on the Farm'	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 of Music	Home Hour;	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Rhythm Ensemble	News Service	Authors' Day Luncheon;	"University Life"	"Stars to Be"
1:45 Mayfair Orchestra	Dance Orchestra; Opera	Mayor Tobin	"University Life"	Short Story Club
2:00 "Brush Creek Fol-	Metropolitan Opera;	National Republican	News Service	Rocky Mount'n Rangers.
2:15 lies"	Donizetti's "Lucia di	Club Saturday Discus-	Highlights, Halftones	Nancy Mace; Dick Hale,
2:30 Listen to the Band	Lammermoor" with Lily	sion: "Our Country,"	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	song recital
2:45 Baron Elliott's Or.	Pons; Frederick Jagel;	Frank Gannett	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	News Service
3:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Richard Bonelli	"Golden Melodies"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Western Serenade
3:15 atory of Music	Metropolitan Opera;	Alice Prouse, songs	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Organ Concert
3:30 News; music	Donizetti's "Lucia di	Del Brissette's Orchestra	Bill McCune's Orchestra.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Peace talk	Lammermoor" with Lily	Del Brissette's Orchestra	Bill McCune's Orchestra.	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Pons; Frederick Jagel;	"Campus Capers"; va-	Vocalists; organ	Musicale
4:15 lege debate	Richard Bonelli	riety program	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:30 Lebrun Sisters	"Magic Waves"; drama	"KSTP Presents"; mu-	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Manhattan Minuet"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	sical program	Bobby Day's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Campus of the Air	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Campus of the Air	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Americans at	Gene and Glenn's Junior	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work"; drama	Quiz	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	ed"; dramatization	Sen. Reynolds, N. C.	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	"Curtain Calls"	"Memory Lane"
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Talk; Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra
7:45 dramatization	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Arch Oboler's Plays;	Serenade"	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 dramatization	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Hollywood Special"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Going Home" & "Moon	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	MacLeod's Troubadours
8:45 chestra; War news	Road"; dramatizations	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Harvard-Tufts basket-	Massachusetts Lodge of
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days"	ball game	Elks; Harry C. Warner,
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	speaker
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Wanamaker Mile	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	tra; Bernardino Moli-	vocalist	News Service; Two-Mile	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Sports news	nari, conductor	Annual Millrose Games	Run; "Music by Moor-	Mal Seaver's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	light"	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Bernardino Moli-	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	nari, conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	News; weather; talk	George Olsen's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Eddie La Baron's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

Daily vs. Weekly BUSINESS NEWS

A question often asked by executives is: *"Do dailies or weeklies have the most effective reader interest?"* We now have the answer: Dailies are preferred in the general business news field.

This fact is clearly shown in a survey made by the Arthur C. Weick Company, Chicago, an independent sales research organization. Inquiries were directed to presidents of manufacturing companies rated over $200,000 in the Central West. Five daily, weekly, and monthly business news publications were studied.

This chart shows the relative ranking of the Chicago Journal of Commerce and a leading weekly business news magazine by manufacturers who read both publications.

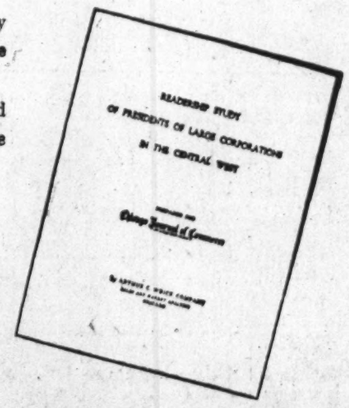


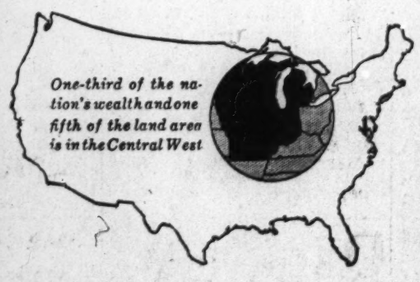
82% Preferred the Chicago Journal of Commerce — 18% Preferred the weekly business magazine

The Chicago Journal of Commerce gives more effective coverage of this Central Western market at lower cost

Timeliness in business news is extremely important, according to the presidents of the manufacturing companies surveyed.

Complete details of this survey are contained in this twenty-five-page report. Executives are invited to write for a free copy.





This is one of a series of advertisements illustrating graphically the leadership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce among business executives in the Central West.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

"Essential business news is daily business news"

Save Work and money — Statler Handy TOWELS — FOR HOUSEHOLD USE — and Super STATLER Facial ROLL

Slade's GINGER — Best possible ginger flavor because blended of several varieties.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS FEBRUARY 15
Deposits received by mail

20% OFF DURING FEBRUARY ONLY
HOWES THIRTIETH Anniversary SALE
Send HOWES your coats, suits, dresses . . . rugs, drapes, and curtains . . . NOW . . . while you can save 20c on every cleansing dollar.
Howes BONDED CLEANSING STAdium 1400
82 BRAINTREE STREET, ALLSTON, MASS.

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
AUTOMATIC HEAT REGULATOR
38-40 Park St. Somerville, Mass. Som. 0319

'El' Deficit Reduced And Debt Is Cut

The $2,744,290 deficit of the Boston Elevated Railway for 1939 is $396,395 less than it was in 1938 because of reductions in operating expenses and an increase of 3,948,060 passengers carried during 1939 over the previous year, the annual report of the road's Trustees, filed with the Legislature yesterday, showed.

An increase of $327,615 in gross revenues, together with a reduction in operating expenses of $83,280, account for the improved finances of the road. Fixed charges and miscellaneous items, however, showed an increase of $14,499, which left a net reduction in the cost of service of $68,780.

Despite this improvement in the financial condition of the "El," the Trustees said the possibility of operating the road without a deficit is not in view for the immediate future because of continued high levels of fixed charges and heavy payments for retirement of public debt.

The fixed charges in 1939 amounted to $9,649,979, the report said, and of this more than 23 per cent was for retirement of bonds. These bond payments reduced the public debt by $2,265,035 during the year, the trustees reported. Boston was paid $454,862 toward retiring the subway debt, the State received $82,572 for retirement of the Cambridge subway debt, and $1,727,600 was paid to the Metropolitan District Commission.

Another major item of fixed charges, the Trustees declared, is taxes. For 1939 these totaled $1,632,187. In addition, social security taxes totaled another $523,518.

Busses and trackless trolleys showed a substantial increase in mileages. Bus mileage increased from 11,032,794 to 11,514,941, and trackless trolleys increased from 1,434,869 to 2,221,853 miles. Chartered bus service revenue increased from $81,681 in 1938 to $118,082 in 1939.

Narragansett Bay Bridge Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A bill has been introduced in the Rhode Island House to create a commission empowered to study the feasibility of a new bridge across upper Narragansett Bay, a project that has been discussed off and on for more than 10 years.

Purpose of the bridge would be to relieve the traffic congestion which is particularly serious in Providence where the Bay diminishes to a point. It would link Providence and East Providence and provide a quick route for motorists seeking to avoid the downtown traffic.

Introduced by Representative John G. Murphy of Providence and Representative Samuel H. Ramsay of East Providence, the measure would call for a five-member commission to study the problem and recommend methods of financing. Earlier estimates placed cost of such a structure at $3,000,000 or more.

The Point Street viaduct, also designed to relieve congestion in this area, is nearing completion. It is being built as a PWA project at a cost of $800,000.

Invitation to Lunch

R. J. Keller

Apt Pupils at Cooking School

These pretty members of a cooking class at Wells Memorial, a Community Fund agency, are learning to be efficient housewives.

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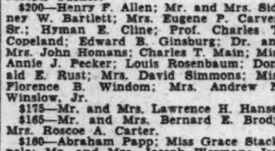
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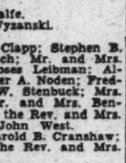
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Welfare Work Held Outside Benefits Act

Welfare workers in Massachusetts today found themselves excluded from the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act by a ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Affecting thousands throughout the Commonwealth, the decision held that welfare workers are not employees within the meaning of the Act, that the contract between the welfare recipients and the municipality was not voluntary, but arose from a mandatory obligation on the city or town to provide relief.

Reversing a finding by the Industrial Accident Board, the Court upheld the refusal of the Employers' Insurance Company to pay $425 to the late George Scodis of Woburn. The latter received $8.20 a week for himself, his wife and child from the City, and was employed on an ash removal truck. He filed a claim for injuries received from a fall, which later resulted in a fatal operation.

Handed down yesterday, the Court's opinion was that "under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act an employee is defined . . . as every person in the service of another under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written.

"It is the essence of a contract that it should be voluntary on the part of the contracting parties. In the present case, the relief given the deceased by the city was granted by virtue of an obligation placed upon it by Legislative mandate. The service exacted in return was under Legislative sanction."

Countess Tolstoy To Talk in Boston

In the interests of destitute "white" Russians, the Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of the novelist, Count Leo Tolstoy, will come to Boston to deliver three lectures this month. The first, a subscription event, will be given on the evening of Feb. 14, at the Commonwealth Avenue home of Mrs. George H. Monks. The subject will be her personal reminiscences concerning her father.

The other two lectures, open to the public, will be given on the evening of Feb. 16, at the Brimmer and May school, Boston; and on the morning of Feb. 15 in Weston, Mass., at the First Parish House. The subject at the Brimmer and May School will be "Tolstoy and Russian Writers," the subject of the Weston lecture, "Life in Russia Under the Soviet."

Proceeds will all go to the Tolstoy Foundation, a national organization of which the Countess is President, established with headquarters in New York for the purpose of assisting needy Russian exiles. Herbert Hoover is Honarary President.

The local programs will be sponsored by the Russian Club of Boston, of which Prof. Michaele Karpovich of Harvard University is President.

This Club consists of Russians who fled, most of them during the early years of the revolution, from Bolshevist terrors. All over Europe are to be found similar, and often less fortunate refugees. Because the present war has made the lot of many of them most pitiable, the Tolstoy Foundation is now making a special effort in their behalf.

Rhode Island's Blackout Is Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The proposed blackout in Rhode Island's South County, scheduled for the night of Feb. 17, has been called off, much to the relief of the citizens in communities along the west shore of the bay, who have been skeptical of the stunt from the start.

Major James R. Randolph, a reserve officer who was the chief sponsor for the blackout, announced the cancellation. He was informed by the head of the Rhode Island National Guard, Adjutant General Herbert R. Dean, that no planes or batteries could be supplied for proposed exercise that night if the blackout was complete.

Protests began pouring in as soon as the blackout plans were outlined.

The South Kingstown Chamber of Commerce and the Superintendent of the State Police protested.

Harvard Offers Course In Retail Distribution

The University Extension Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education has announced that Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Director of the Boston Conference on Distribution, would conduct a course in "Trends in Retail Distribution" commencing Feb. 7 in Harvard Hall, Harvard University, at 7:45 p. m.

Mr. Bloomfield will be assisted in the course, according to the announcement, by several educators from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and by well-known business men from Boston. The course is being given in co-operation with the Retail Trade Board, the Conference on Distribution, and the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants.

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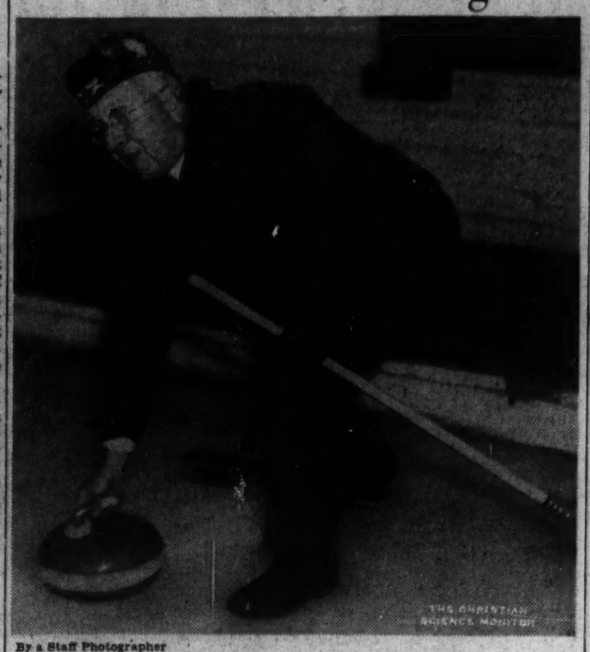
It's Scottish Curling



By a Staff Photographer

William Dana Orcutt at The Country Club Rink

Old Scottish Game of Curling Gets a Sweep Among Juniors

When visiting and home teams of junior curlers came together in a bonspiel at the Country Club, Brookline, this week it was carrying out an idea a committee there has had for some time: to encourage younger enthusiasts in one of Scotland's oldest games, according to Richard P. Hallowell, II, who was chairman of arrangements.

If you got close enough to one of the flying sweepers (the game is played with a broom) to inspect his pin you'd see the letters R. O. U. C., which, Mr. Hallowell explains, translates into Respected Order of Unknown, Unhonored, and Unsung Curlers.

Teams, or rinks, as they are called in curling circles, competing here included three from the Country Club (said to be America's first Country Club), three from Ardsley, N. Y., two from Utica, N. Y., three from Schenectady, N. Y., and one from St. Andrew's, Bronxville, N. Y.

Schenectady, Utica, St. Andrew's and the Country Club are the only four curling clubs in the country with indoor rinks having artificial ice, Mr. Hallowell says.

Court Is a "Sheet"

Just as "rink" means "team" in the curling vocabulary, so the ice in ordinary language translates into "sheet" in curling. One says, "a rink is curling on the sheet." And the man who directs the rink is called the "skip." The Country Club has four sheets. A sheet is 46 yards long, 18 feet wide, according to C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., Past President of the Grand National Curling Club of America, who, with Ellery W. Rogers, Chairman of The Country Club's Curling Committee, was in charge of the bonspiel last week end.

As you look down a sheet with a curling expert, you learn that the circles resembling targets at either end are called "houses," and that the game's object is to get as many "stones" of one's color into a house as possible. Watching the game, one finds further that one can knock rival stones out of a house—or try to.

Plenty of Fun

The first sight of men racing to keep up with a whizzing stone, sweeping in front of it to give it impetus and direction, is pretty amazing, but it isn't many minutes before one longs to have a try at it oneself.

The stones come from Scotland, because, says Mr. Hallowell, there isn't any granite hard enough in this country. Furthermore, a stone never chips. They're said to be quarried under water. And they're given their high polish before they even leave Scotland. They weigh about 40 pounds. In a game, each side has eight.

Introduced in Montreal

Mr. Hallowell says curling was first formally introduced on this continent with the founding of the Royal Montreal Curling Club in 1807. Quebec followed with one of its own somewhere along about 1827. Quebec was really the home of curling, members of Wolfe's Highlanders having played it to while away the time on the frozen surface of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Hallowell enjoys watching curling, as do many others of its enthusiasts, but all like best to play. Curlers declare the sweeping is the most strenuous part of the game, are glad when the skip orders, "Don't sweep!"

It's the curve of the stone that brings it in where the skip wants it to be, Mr. Hallowell will tell you.

And when one wonders what the opposing team can do to stop a stone, he declared, "The enemy can pray but not attack."

It's a combination of distance and direction, this business of curling. The faster your stone goes, the less it curves. A stone has a handle, on which are your rink colors.

Cold Weather Sport

Four men constitute a team, although the game can be played with fewer. The temperature on the sheet ranges from 12 to 32 degrees. Everyone plays in rubbers or overshoes, and decked out in heavy jackets, scarves, and Scotch tams.

The Country Club numbers about 120 curlers. In the eastern United States there are said to be between 2,000 and 2,500.

The Grand National Curling Club of America has 13 clubs, all in the eastern part of the country. But more curlers are to be found further west, in Duluth, Detroit, and Milwaukee, for example, while Canada has thousands of curlers.

It a stone goes between the center of the house and the skip's broom, which has been pointing for the play, it is said to be "narrow." If it goes between the skip's broom and the edge of the sheet, it is called "wide."

Altogether for Amateurs

Curling remains one of the few thoroughly amateur sports in the world, Mr. Hallowell will tell you proudly. There's never any betting connected with it. That's one of the traditions of the game.

By the time each side is finished (that would be eight men, four to a team), curling alternately, each man has had two shots, and that's called an end. There are usually 14 ends to a game. Intermission is usually taken after seven ends.

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Weather Apologies to Skiers Can End If New Snow Comes

With the exception of skating, reporting winter sports news this season has been largely a matter of "ifs" and buts." A variant in this continued apology to skiers, particularly, for unsatisfactory meteorological conditions, might be "unless." Unless, therefore, snow in volume comes from somewhere within the next 24 hours, the records stands that really good skiing conditions within week-end range are confined to the northern half of Vermont, upper New York State, Canadian sports centers, of course, and snow pockets in the higher reaches of northern New Hampshire. Broken and unbroken crust and frozen granular snow holds the lower slopes, and needs a surface of snow.

Just Fancy This!

With such conditions continuing practically each week-end and the ski army fretting to charge north, their amazement can be imagined if they can believe the following report on Sierra snow conditions in the San Francisco Chronicle. The editor of the department, "With Skis" writes of last week-end: "Skiers who encountered huge crowds in the mountains recently need not fear similar conditions this week-end for the storm that is bringing new snow to the higher levels will keep people home."

What would skiers of this section do if a snowstorm turned up! They certainly wouldn't stay home.

With conditions as they are, Williams College and the University of New Hampshire are going through with their winter carnivals. New Hampshire began its fiesta last night with a "Nursery Rhyme" ice pageant in which students and guests appeared as Mother Goose characters.

Hereabouts, the fifth annual carnival of the Mt. Hood Golf and Recreational Association in Melrose, postponed because of lack of snow last week end, is reported "doubtful" for tomorrow and Sunday. Authorities at the reservation said an over-night crew of men would be thrown into the breach if today's snow flurries amounted to anything more than that.

Scheduled Ski Events

Sanctioned ski meets in New Hampshire include the first annual New Hampshire women's slalom championship to be staged at Plymouth's Huckins Hill tomorrow; the Eastern Slope Ski Club invitation college slalom team matches for men Sunday; the Winnipesaukee Ski Club's New Hampshire State slalom championships for men Sunday; the Uncanoonuc Mountain Class C race Sunday, and the New Hampshire interscholastic meet sponsored by the Lebanon Outing Club Sunday. A full card of the country's leading women skiers is signed up for the Plymouth meet. The State of Maine jumping championship has drawn 13 New England and New York clubs for the Saturday-Sunday program at Rumford.

Winter carnivals are scheduled for Alton, Concord, Epsom-Chichester, Gorham, Warner, Wilton, Wolfeboro, and Woodsville, N. H., and at Lyndonville and Randolph in Vermont.

Two snow trains of the Boston & Maine Railroad will make another trip to the Eastern Slope region of New Hampshire Sunday. The scenic snow cruise, scheduled for Lincoln and Franconia Notch, has been canceled.

Sunday 'Special' For Blue Hills

A special Winter Sports Day in the Blue Hills Reservation has been arranged for the coming Sunday by the Metropolitan District Commission-WPA Recreation Project, to draw attention to the skating, skiing, tobogganing and sledding opportunities in the "St. Moritz" section of the reservation.

Although the regular toboggan run is not in use at present there is reported to be enough snow on adjoining hills to provide plenty of fun of this kind. A little more snow before the end of the week would improve the condition of the miles of ski trails and the 55-foot ski jump, but the two skating ponds are in fairly good shape at present.

Fireplaces in the refectory and cabin offer opportunities for warmth when wanted, and open fireplaces are available for those who care to use them out of doors.

In the afternoon the Staff Naturalist, Harry George Higbee, is to lead a walk for nature lovers—starting from the cabin at about 2:30 p. m.

On the following Sunday, Feb. 11, Mr. Higbee will lead nature hikers through the Beaver Brook Reservation in Waverly, talking as they go on the subject, "Anticipating the Spring."

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Discount Sale on Permanent Waving
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EITHER MACHINE OR MACHINELESS
Also, our operators are prepared to give you the new coiffure. We have no connection with any other shop.
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radio, heater, defroster, stock, safety steering wheel. Sold by us 7 months ago. Now offered to you for a reduction of $400 off new car price, a saving of 2 years' depreciation with a full new car guarantee.
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Easy Terms Low down payment

Home-Made Delicacies
Jams, Jellies
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Preserved vegetables; fresh poultry, butter, eggs; bread, cake, candy.
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	460,535
1940 volume to date	16,451,640
1939 volume to date	25,767,760

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Leanings toward recovery were displayed by leading stocks in today's market.

Dealings were slack throughout and extreme gains running to a point or so were chipped down near the final hour. Iindicated volume was in the neighborhood of 550,000 shares.

Selected steels, aircrafts, mail orders, rails and specialties brought in the principal buying. Many issues continued to hug a narrow shelf.

The early rallying tinge was attributed mainly to the belief of some traders that the list was due for a technical right-about because of the fact, on average, prices had seven consecutive sessions after having conceded virtually all of the September upswing.

Business news was fair in spots, although Wall Street was still concerned over politics and European war moves. Bright earnings statements were ignored in the majority of instances but proved a buoying influence for scattered issues.

Best acting stocks included Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Consolidated Aircraft, Santa Fe, Anaconda; International Paper & Power, Cluett Peabody and Celanese. Most active stocks was Continental Motors with a slight advance.

Favored in the curb were Bell Aircraft; Brewster Aeronautical, American Cyanamid "B" and Electric Bond & Share.

Selected Bonds Higher

In a day of mixed, listless trends, in the bond market, some fairly active industrials, rails and utilities registered fractional gains toward the last hour.

Included were: Bethlehem Steel 3½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s.

International 5s recovered from earlier easiness.

Off a bit were: Illinois Central 4¾s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, and Columbia Gas 5s of '61.

United States Governments, in light dealings, showed gains ranging to around 11-32nds of a point.

Ahead in the foreign dollar division were German 7s of '49, Norway 4¼s of '65 and Belgium 7s of '55, while tilting downward were Denmark 4½s of '62 and Argentine 4s of '72 (Feb.)

Wheat Prices Rally In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—The wheat market today staged its best rally in more than a week, prices advancing a cent a bushel or more.

Many traders regarded the market's action as a technical reversal brought about by the fact that prices have declined rather steadily so far this year. Reports of more activity in the cash wheat and flour the past day or so and several private messages stressing doubt that much improvement in winter wheat condition has occurred as a result of snows encouraged buyers.

Macy Sells Notes To Insurance Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., large New York department store, and its Newark, N. J., subsidiary, L. Bamberger & Co., announced the private sale to Prudential Insurance Co. of America of $5,000,000 of their joint 2¼ per cent promissory notes and redemption of the outstanding $4,500,000 of Macy's serial notes of which the $500,000 maturity due March 1 was redeemed on Jan. 20.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—A strong buying movement in rail shares dominated trade in a fairly steady stock market today. Carriers raced up £2 or more following news government compensation terms would be announced next week. British Government bonds were trimmed slightly but Japanese loans advanced. Industrials, were unchanged, inclined lower. Commodity stocks were neglected, a few posting small losses.

Paris—Uneasiness over outcome of the Balkan conference meeting today forced lower prices for many bourse issues. Domestic and foreign stocks alike were affected. Rentes closed 25 to 45 centimes lower.

Amsterdam — Domestic stocks lost as much as 3 points in the Bourse today. American issues ended uneven.

Liverpool—Early gains of 15 points in cotton futures were cancelled later under hedging and profit taking sales. The close was unchanged to 2 points down.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan.31 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts, $15,457,631.67 ($11,510,218.27); expenditures $24,299,022.15 ($12,098,420.94); net balance, $2,282,302,723.85 $2,932,988,696.40); working balance included $1,571,248,023.16 ($2,288,064,042.76); customs receipts for month, $39,788,275.60 ($24,318,060.61); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,058,778,942.30 ($3,235,436,995.84); expenditures, $5,480,461,413.89 ($5,222,890,404.16); excess of expenditures, $2,421,682,471.59 ($1,987,153,408.32); gross debt, $42,109,751,660.31 ($39,831,276,260.53); decrease under previous day, $18,236,284.62; gold assets, $17,931,011,416.63 ($14,680,899,211.16).

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.62½; export, fas N. Y. 11.60. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 45.25; forward 44.75. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.25-30; East St. Louis 5.10. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Quicksilver 180.00-185.00 nominal. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum. Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	46	46	46	Jan31
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	16	7⅞	7½	7½	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan31
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¾
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	50	50	50	— ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 1
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	2	6½	6½	6½	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
12⅜	8	Alleg pr pf	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	3	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	171⅞	171	171	— ⅞
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan31
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	3	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	67½	67	67	Jan30
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	18	36⅞	35½	36¾	+ ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan26
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan31
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan26
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	Jan31
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20	20	20	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	5	46¼	46	46¼	+ ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 1
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	113¾	113⅛	113⅛	−1⅛
179	150	Am Can pf	2	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	Jan30
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	21	24⅜	23¾	23¾	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
25½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	12	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
133	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136	135	135½	Jan31
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb 1
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2½	2½	2½	Feb 1
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
25⅜	10	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	3	20	19¾	20	Feb 1
30⅝	12¼	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	31¼	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	35	35	Jan29
60	41¾	Am Home (2.40)	3	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
42	26½	Am Inv 'll (2.40)	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Jan31
		Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jan23
30⅜	13	Am Locomo*ive	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	53	53	53	Jan31
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	13⅜	13½	13½	Feb 1
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	22⅝	Am Metal (¾e)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan22
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	13	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	3	54¼	54⅛	54¼	Feb 1
49	28	APL 5pf (.9334k)	5	45	44¾	45	+ ½
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	50	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	8	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	64⅜	64¼	64¼	— ½
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 1
63	35½	Am Sm&R (1½e)	15	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	3	145¾	145½	145½	Jan31
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69½	69½	69½	Jan30
41	20¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	8	27½	26¾	27	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	3	12	12	12	Feb 1
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan31
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89⅛	88¾	88¾	— ½
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Jan30
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	10	171½	170⅜	171	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88	88	88	+ ⅛
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	23	90¼	89⅜	90	+ ⅝
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	Feb 1
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	18	10	10	10	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Jan31
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Feb 1
43	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	27	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan19
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	6	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Jan27
4	1½	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan30
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	3	32½	32½	32½	Feb 1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Feb 1
83¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¼e)	9	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan29
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 1
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	Jan27
81	41	As DG 2pf(93⅛k)	1	73	73	73	Jan23
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	9	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan31
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan25
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	50	49⅝	50	Jan31
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	66	66	66	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	Jan29
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	5	2	2	2	— ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	19	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	4	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼e)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan24
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	9	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28¾	28¼	28¼	Jan27
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	Feb 1
9⅝	7¼	Beld Hel (.20e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan30
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	48	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	2	22½	22	22	— ⅜
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56¼	56	56	Feb 1
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
100	50¼	Beth Steel (1e)	21	74⅛	73½	74	+ ⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	116	116	116	— ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1e)	5	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Feb 1
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
36½	13⅜	Bliss & L (2½g)	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	28	24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan29
32	16½	Borden Co (.30e)	15	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	25	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan29
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	3	32	32	32	
7¾	5½	Brew Corp (.60)	7	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	7	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Feb 1
53	41⅜	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan31
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	6	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
13⅜	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
15½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	55	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	56½	55½	56½	+ ½
50	30	Bkl-M pfct(1½e)	8	55	54	55	+1¼
30½	13⅜	Bwly Un G (¼e)	4	23	23	23	Feb 1
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
13½	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	9	9⅝	9½	9½	
8	4	Budd Mfg	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	15	5½	5⅜	5½	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¾g)	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill(1)	*9	19¾	18⅞	19	— ¼
18⅜	11	Burr Ad M(.10e)	6	12	11⅜	11⅜	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	5	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 1
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15e)	2	7	7	7	Feb 1
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jan29
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 1
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	8	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	— Jan16
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	1½	1½	Feb 1
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
17⅜	9½	Camp Wy (.40e)	8	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (1½g)	97	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
41½	29½	Can Millis(2¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Feb 1
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan29
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan30
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	3	3	3	3	Jan29
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	68	68	68	— ¼
64½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	2	49⅞	49¾	49¾	— ¼
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (⅛g)	32	28	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
9½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
30½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan27
14⅜	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 1
6⅞	3½	Centu'y R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
52½	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	38	38	38	Jan30
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan25
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	5	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	8	20	19½	20	+1
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	9	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 1
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	9	4½	4½	4½	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan19
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	1	1⅛	1	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 1
14	9½	Chi Mail Or	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan31
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	34	34	34	
50¾	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan29
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan29
1⅜	½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 1
9¾	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 1
15¾	10	Chick CotO(⅛g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan31
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	50	81½	80½	80¾	— ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	1	36	36	36	+ ¾
60½	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	3	37⅜	37	37	— ⅜
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	31	39½	38¾	39¾	+1
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	120	119¾	119¾	+ ½
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62½	62½	Jan31
18	11½	Colgate-P (1½)	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
107	101⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅞
		Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Feb 1
37½	20½	Collins & A (2e)	8	35	34½	35	+ ½
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	2	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	88¼	87	87	−2
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vte	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 1
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	2	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan26
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	54	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅜	Comi Solvents	34	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
72½	45⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	64¼	63⅜	64	+ ⅛
32½	25⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	41	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan23
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	2	9	9	9	Jan31
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	6	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ¾
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅜
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	27	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	Jan23
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8½	8½	8½	Feb 1
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 1
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan25
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅛	Container (¼e)	*7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	3	13⅝	13¼	13¼	Feb 1
2	1	Cont Bak B	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	3	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
51¾	32½	Cont Can (½e)	15	43¾	42¾	43	
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	Jan31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
40⅞	29½

Commerce and Finance

Gentle Business Decline But No Slump Anticipated by Service

Business and Industry

Chile to Set Up Controlled Coal Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A state coal-mining company, with a capital of 200,000,000 pesos, or about $7,000,000, to restore waning colliery production and hasten the Nation's march toward industrialization, will be set up under the six-year plan of the Chilean Popular Front Government of President Aguirre.

Author of the project is the Socialist Minister of Production, Oscar Schnake, who is also directing state participation in the cement, iron, steel and fishing industries.

Production has been slipping in recent years from a normal average of 2,000,000 tons, and a deficit of 100,000 tons in 1939 had to be made good by imports. This was a rude awakening for Chileans. President Aguirre confirmed, too, there was no certainty about reserves. Present production is in the hands mainly of two large private companies.

Look for Cause of Shortage

Government and producers differ on the reasons for the shortage. It has been established, however, that increased manufacturing has demanded more of this fuel. The State Railways alone consume more than a quarter of the aggregate production and their consumption has been increasing at the rate of 8 per cent annually.

The companies complain of difficulties in submarine operations in the colliery districts of Coronel and Lota. Some of the mines extend three miles under the sea. New machinery has been purchased in the United States to overcome some of these difficulties. There is also a complaint of intemperance and indiscipline among the miners—facts which the Government partially have recognized. A semidry zone is to be declared there.

The new state company will be given all existing official reserves and those neglected by private operators. The most valuable reserves to be government-worked are those of the Arauco area. It is aimed, first, to add to supplies to end the rationing of industry and thereafter to build up fuel stocks to increase national manufacturing, with ultimate South American aims.

Oppose State Company

The National Mining Society criticized formation of a State Company. It declared that at least seven years would elapse before a new mine could deliver coal in any quantity and that the expenses would be enormous. It urged that the most appropriate measure would be to assist the existing companies in exploratory work. Minister Schnake replied that the Government was already assisting the private companies in prospecting in Arauco, Lebu and Manto Grande.

He insisted that State action was essential as there were certain risks private capital would not undertake. Why, he asked, should the State for many years past reserve coal deposits if it never intended to work them? The Mining Code contemplated this. He indicated that the capital for the State company would be facilitated largely through the Production Corporation, which was created in the early stages of the Popular Front regime and invites the subscription of capital in the form of a foreign loan.

Says TNEC Never Urged U. S. Go Into Insurance Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming, of the Monopoly Committee assured the Senate that no member of the committee had ever so much as suggested to him that the committee recommend to Congress Federal "supervision" of life insurance or that "some agency of the Government go into the insurance business."

Senator O'Mahoney made the assertion in response to a question by Senator James Byrnes (D), South Carolina, who said the insurance commissioner of his State and a number of insurance agents had asked him whether the committee intended to make such a recommendation.

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Dip in Business Activity Is Expected to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the past month and more, readings on the business barometer have been falling. However, this is not to be taken as a general storm warning, although passing squalls may be experienced in several individual lines, observes the Standard Statistics Company, in a current survey of business. Underlying conditions are still too favorable to permit a major disturbance in business.

The decline in business activity, which had been fully expected, has been accentuated to some degree by the unusually cold weather prevailing over most of the country during recent weeks. Among the major industries, retail automobile sales have perhaps been most affected by the inclement weather.

However, more basic factors than weather have been making themselves felt. Most important among these is the indication that production in many lines is outstripping not only new orders but also actual consumption. This is true, for example, in the steel industry, the metal fabricating trades, and cotton goods.

Gentle Decline Foreseen

The answer to a situation of this sort is obviously a further lowering of operating rates and cautious forward buying, implying that industrial activity as a whole will continue gently downhill at least during the remainder of the first quarter.

The question recurring daily in business men's minds is whether we are in for a collapse such as occurred in 1937 after the short-lived inventory boom. The answer would seem to be no. In general, raw material supplies have not reached excessive heights. Many manufacturers are carrying larger raw material stocks than usual because of the special conditions brought about by the war. There are no indications that such producers are in any hurry to use or liquidate such stocks.

Latest estimates collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show smaller year-to-year increases in inventories than in sales of manufacturers, wholesalers, and department stores. Thus, it is unlikely that a long period of adjustment will be necessary. A sudden decrease in consumer demand is not expected, as employment and payrolls should not go into a nose dive.

Finished goods prices may start edging higher, now that supplies of low-cost raw materials bought before the war spurt in commodity prices are pretty well consumed.

As for commodity prices, weakness has encouraged waiting policies on the part of prospective purchasers. With unfilled orders dwindling in many industries and general business activity declining, the current reaction in commodity prices may carry somewhat further. However, no bottomless pit yawns beneath commodity prices. A severe dislocation might result from a sudden peace, which is becoming less and less probable. The more likely event is a continuation of the war and a long-term inflationary trend in commodity prices.

Inventory Cuts Sought

The recent softness in commodity prices has carried many of them down close to their pre-September lows. Development of a secondary war boom could easily push up prices substantially. Business managements realize this, and so any frantic efforts to work present inventories of either raw materials or finished goods is not to be looked for.

Business activity may fall off somewhat more in February, and little change is expected in March. After that, the outlook is less clear, as no one knows exactly what will turn up in the way of war orders. Now that the Anglo-French Purchasing Board has finally been set up here, perhaps more orders, certainly better co-ordinated orders, will be coming through from the Allies. Much will depend on the intensity of the war in the spring.

It would require a relatively drastic further decline in the spring months to prevent industrial activity for the first half from averaging close to 15 per cent above the first half of 1939.

The declining trend in steel activity will probably be accelerated in coming weeks, but nothing resembling collapse is indicated. Now buying, which failed to revive materially after the holidays, is hardly likely to pick up substantially for the early future, at least. Customers' inventories are adequate, although not necessarily excessive, and the possibility of some price weakness is a deterring influence.

It is doubtful if the buying generated by price weakness would approach in extent the heavy commitments of last fall. Nevertheless, customers might well buy enough to care for expected second quarter needs, as it is questionable whether they would want to cut down their present inventories materially. Thus, if the price situation should be clarified within the next month or so, the steel rate would probably not drop much, if any, below 70 per cent of capacity.

Retail Sales Big Factor

On the basis of present indications, ingot production in February and March will average 70 per cent to 75 per cent, indicating a first quarter average close to 75 per cent of capacity, against 54.5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1939.

Automobile manufacturers will be working at seasonally lower rates for some weeks to come. Nevertheless, it is estimated that about 15 per cent more cars and trucks will roll off the assembly lines in this quarter than in the corresponding 1939 period, when some 1,064,000 were built.

Retail demand has fallen off measurably as compared with that in the pre-Christmas season. Heavy snows and subnormal temperatures over a large section of the country have recently accentuated the usual downtrend at this time of year.

Over the remainder of the winter, factory schedules will be geared rather closely to variations in retail sales, in view of the normal inventory postions attained in recent weeks. All major manufacturers, other than Chrysler, are believed to have had ample stocks in the hands of dealers for some weeks past, and Chrysler should be in a similar position in the early future.

The trade expects a sharp upturn in sales to consumers after the winter drop. Hence, some increase in factory output above February levels should be shown in March, as preparations are made to meet this prospective demand in the retail market. Moreover, despite the fact that current retail business is under the levels of late 1939, it continues well ahead of the showing at the comparable period last year.

Your Income Tax

No. 2

Forms for Mailing Returns

Forms for filing returns of income for 1939 have been sent to persons who filed returns last year. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve a taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay the tax on time—on or before March 15 if the return is made on the calendar-year basis, as is the case with most individuals.

Forms may be obtained upon request, written or personal, from the offices of collectors and from deputy collectors of internal revenue in the larger cities and towns. A person whose net income for 1939 was derived from salary, wages, dividends, interest, and annuities and was not in excess of $5,000 should make his return of Form 1040 A. A person whose net income was in excess of $5,000 or, regardless of amount, was derived from a business, profession, rents, or sale of property, is required to use Form 1040. Failure to use the proper forms presents difficulties to both the taxpayer and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Therefore, it is emphasized that a taxpayer who is liable for a return and is engaged in a business or profession is required to use Form 1040.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or principal place of business on or before midnight of March 15, 1940. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15, June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15.

Bliss & Laughlin Earnings

CHICAGO (AP)—Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, net profit of $672,422, equal after dividends on the 5 per cent preferred stock to $2.49 a share on 262,554 shares of common stock. This compared with net profit of $52,062, or 19 cents a share on 174,005 shares of common stock outstanding in 1938.

Class 1 Railroad Operating Income Up Sharply in '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class 1 railroads had net railway operating income of $588,800,892 in 1939 compared with $373,510,639 in 1938 and $868,719,483 in 1930.

The Association said the 1939 income represented a return of 2.26 per cent on the railroads' property investment. This compared with a return of 1.43 per cent in 1938 and 3.36 in 1930.

Gross operating revenues in 1939 totaled $3,995,070,943 compared with $3,564,829,551 in 1938. Operating expenses in 1939 amounted to $2,918,215,991 compared with $2,721,494,485 in 1938.

Fourteen Class 1 railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in 1939.

For the month of December the Class 1 railroads had net railway operating income of $60,953,114. In December, 1938, their net railway operating income was $49,418,855.

Gross operating revenues totaled $345,246,952 in December, compared with $318,281,036 in December, 1938. Operating expenses totaled $249,012,819 compared with $232,619,459 in December, 1930.

Nevada Shows 7 P. C. Rise In Retail Sales in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARSON CITY, Nev.—Announcement has been made by the Bureau of the Census that retail sales of independent merchants in Nevada increased 7 per cent in 1939 as compared with 1938.

Based on data received from stores in most kinds of business, the survey showed that automobile dealers made the largest gain in 1939, with an increase in business of 26.7 per cent over 1938. Drug stores followed with a gain of 6.6; lumber and material dealers with 6.1 per cent, food stores with 2.5 per cent and apparel stores with 2.2 per cent.

North Opposes Cut in Cotton Goods Tariff

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for northern cotton manufacturers opposed any extension of the reciprocal trade program permitting tariff reductions on fine cotton goods.

Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing about 150 mills in the north employing up to 90,000 workers, has filed with the House Ways and Means Committee a statement opposing such agreements.

Under normal conditions, he stated, any tariff reduction would add to imports of cotton goods, displacing domestic production and throwing textile workers out of work.

"Furthermore," he continued, "the problem of national defense is interwoven with the production of fine cotton goods. Displacement of domestic production will force the scrapping of looms required for manufacturing aircraft fabric."

During the World War, he said, there were more than twice as many mills available for manufacturing aircraft fabric, but it was difficult to get that type of cloth into production.

"Today an emergency would find the industry less able to take care of the military requirements than at that time," he asserted.

Labor costs, Mr. Fisher added, were the "chief factors" in deciding whether one nation could make cotton fabrics in competition with another.

Mr. Fisher said Japanese workers received 20 cents a day and English textile employees, 22 cents an hour in contrast to a minimum hourly wage in the United States of 32½ cents and an average American wage he estimated at 42 cents an hour.

With the depreciation in English currency, Mr. Fisher said that under normal conditions "English manufacturers can land fine cotton goods in our market cheaper than the fabrics can be made by domestic manufacturers."

Oil Firm Acquires Rights to Synthetic Rubber Production

NEW YORK (AP)—An official of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey said his company had acquired the American rights for the production of Buna synthetic rubber from I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany.

Standard Oil, by a new catalytic oil refining process perfected by itself, it was said, will manufacture the organic chemical called butadiene to use as the basis for both buna-n and buna-s, described as two grades of synthetic rubber promising commercial success.

Buna-n was described as the highest grade type, more resistant to oil and gasoline decay than natural rubber and, consequently, suitable for mechanical and scientific rubber uses. Buna-s, it was said, is regarded as suitable for automobile tires and it was suggested that its cost, on a mass production basis, would compare favorably with natural rubber.

It was understood that Standard Oil might license the rubber-making process to American manufacturers, limiting itself mainly to the production of butadiene as a by-product of its refineries.

The buna rubber process originally was developed in Germany as an emergency measure during the World War, then was neglected for years after 1918, only to be developed comparatively recently. American rubber manufacturers, experimenting with Buna, have been dependent upon Germany for their material.

With this source cut off by the present war, the Buna supply in the United States is understood to be near exhaustion.

Loans to Brokers Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $475,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 31, and the total represented a decrease of $12,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $642,000,000.

Excess Reserves Off $30,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that lendable excess reserves of banks declined $30,000,000 to $5,560,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 31.

The decline from the previous week's record high total was due to a combination of technical factors such as an increase in money in circulation and an increase in Treasury deposits in the Federal Reserve banks.

Illinois Central Shows Gain in Operating Net

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad Company reported net operating income for 1939 totaled $17,914,000, compared with $16,927,170 the previous year. Gross for the year increased $5,955,025 over 1938 to a total of $111,370,852.

Net operating income for December totaled $1,995,961, compared with $1,856,602 for the same month a year ago.

Heads Wire Unit

Blank & Stoller

Frank W. Phelan

Phelan to Head 3 New Companies Under Postal Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Frank W. Phelan has been elected President of the three new companies formed in connection with the reorganization of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation at an organization meeting.

The companies which Mr. Phelan now heards are the All-America Corporation, the Commercial Mackay Corporation and the American Cable and Radio Corporation.

Other officers elected by the directors to serve the three companies include John L. Merrill, chairman of the board; Kenneth E. Stockton, chairman of the executive committee, and Wolcott Pitkin, vice-president. Mr Phelan and Mr. Merrill are president and chairman of the board, respectively, of All-America Cables and Radio, Inc., a subsidiary of All-America Corporation, and have been active in developing communication service between North and South America for the last 30 years. Mr. Stockton and Mr. Pitkin are vice-presidents of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Mark A. Sunstrom, controller of I. T. & T., was elected controller of American Cable and Radio Corporation, and John W. Lair was elected controller of All-America Corporation and the Commercial Mackay Corporation. Howard L. Kern was appointed general attorney and Samuel G. Ordway secretary and treasurer of the three companies.

Canadian Trade With U. S. in 1939 Highest Since 1930

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's trade with the United States in 1939 totaled $886,652,064, highest since the 1930 figure of $1,043,528,590. Last year's trade showed a gain of $183,163,571 over 1938.

In 1939 Canada's domestic exports to the United States were valued at $380,392,047, highest since 1929 when they amounted to $378,424,236. The 1938 value was $270,461,189.

Imports from the United States in 1939 totaled $496,898,466, greatest since 1930 when they were valued at $492,685,606. The 1938 value was $424,730,567.

A marked upswing was recorded in the country's external trade, rising to $1,686,977,247 compared with $1,526,135,487 in 1938, a gain of $160,641,760.

Exports, exclusive of gold, rose to $935,921,713 from $848,684,133 in 1938, while imports increased to $751,055,534 from $677,451,354.

Bendix Aviation Net Put at $2.15 Share

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Preliminary figures indicate that the Bendix Aviation Corporation made a net profit of approximately $4,500,000 in 1938 compared with $156,000 in 1938, E. R. Palmer, vice president and treasurer, said on his return to South Bend from a New York meeting of the corporation's board.

He said the corporation probably earned a net of about $2.15 a share last year compared with only seven cents in 1938. He added that these figures are not final and may be revised when the annual report is submitted to the board in about a month.

Sales in 1939 amounted to about $40,000,000, or about $10,000,000 over 1938, Palmer said.

The directors Friday voted a 50-cent dividend payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 6, bringing total dividends in the last nine months to $2.

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Cardenas Bars Change in Oil Land Valuation

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Lazaro Cardenas ruled out the possibility of international arbitration of Mexico's expropriation of the foreign oil industry.

In a broad interview in which he discussed the oil situation in particular and the international situation in general, President Cardenas declared that valuations being placed upon the expropriated properties by Mexican courts "cannot be changed."

President Cardenas said representatives of the 17 British, American, and Netherlands companies affected by his expropriation order of March 18, 1938, had refused "repeated and frequent requests to participate in valuation of the properties."

Says Property Overvalued

The companies have valued their seized properties as high as $400,000,000; the Mexican Government says the value is considerably less than that.

In response to a query whether Mexico had protested the Allied blockade of Germany, he said "this matter is being studied."

"Concerning reports that Mexico asked opening of the blockade to permit passage of German goods for which Mexico swapped oil prior to the war," he added, "the Mexican Government made some proposals to France, with satisfactory results, to avoid disrupting shipment of merchandise which we acquired before the war in Germany."

Regarding the adequacy of the naval forces of the Americas to enforce their neutrality "safety" zone, he said:

Americas' Moral Force

"We should think of the moral force of the nations of the American continent rather than their naval force and I hope that the belligerents will consider it desirable to accept the neutral zone approved by the Panama Conference."

In the event the American republics decided they could help the cause of peace by suspending all sales to warring nations he asserted, "Mexico would surely be disposed to lend its collaboration."

He approved private support by the Mexican people for Finland but expressed the belief that joint action of neutral nations toward seeking peaceful solution of the Russian-Finnish conflict would be "more efficient" than material aid to the Finns by these nations.

Higher Labor Costs and Taxes Seen Altering Profit Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current production volume at 1929 levels does not mean that business profits in 1940 will necessarily duplicate those of the earlier boom year, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service.

Many economic trends have been in evidence during the past decade which materially alter the relationship of volume and earnings from that existing in the 1920s.

Steel activity at close to capacity does not imply 1929 earning power for the various steel companies. Mail order houses had attained a volume in 1938 which was far in excess of that reached in 1929. However, earnings of companies in the field remained below the 1929 level.

Gross Profit Margin Low

"The trend toward a lower return on an equal business volume cannot be universally blamed upon a narrowing of gross profit margins," points out the analysis. "In the case of department stores, for example, gross margin in 1938 was 36.4 per cent, which was considerably higher than the 33.5 per cent gross margin which was recorded in 1929, yet the per cent return on invested capital of the typical department store was 50 per cent lower in 1938.

"Taxes during the past 10 years have increased sharply. Reference to the figures on department stores shows that real estate costs rose 28 per cent between 1929 and 1938. This rising tax trend has acted as a check to rising profits in practically every branch of business activity.

"Business recovery has been hampered by the rapid rate at which the total tax burden has increased in recent years. Much has been said about the fact that taxes in England are higher than in the United States.

"However, the important difference between taxation trend in the two countries arises from the fact that the rate of increase in total taxes has been vastly higher in the United States during the past decade than has been the case in England. Moreover, there is little hope that this domestic trend will be altered, in view of the increased cost of government in all divisions and the continually mounting federal debt."

Labor Costs Rise

Poor's points out, too, that higher labor costs have had an even greater effect than taxes upon profits in many industries. "In the case of department stores, total pay rolls increased about 9 per cent during the last decade. However, the effect of this increase is magnified by the high proportion which pay rolls bear to all expenses. In 1938, for example, total pay rolls of department stores were equivalent to more than 18 per cent of net sales. The situation here is similar to that in regard to taxes—there is no indication that the trend of higher labor costs will be reversed.

"When comparing the current volume of production with that of 10 years ago, population growth of this country should be taken into consideration. Much emphasis has been given the fact that the Federal Reserve Production Index has recently approximated 1929 levels.

"However, if the 8 per cent growth in U. S. population during the interval is allowed for, the index at 125 currently is not comparable to this same level in 1929 on a per capita basis. The comparable per capita figure for 1939 would be a production index of 135. Consequently, all volume indexes, whether production or sales, are misleading as measures of general prosperity to the extent that they are unadjusted for the growth in population."

U. S. Gold Buying Seen Aiding Russia More Than Finland

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury insisted that it had no official information on the amount of gold produced in Russia, despite assertions by Senator John Townsend (R) of Delaware to the contrary.

The controversy arose out of complaint by Senator Townsend that the Treasury's gold buying operations were aiding Russia more than Finland. Secretary Henry Morgenthau said he had never been able to obtain accurate data on Soviet gold production.

Senator Townsend challenged Mr. Morgenthau's statement, saying that the Mint, a division of the Treasury, compiled data. The Delaware Senator quoted the Mint as reporting that in 1938 Russia produced 5,235,909 ounces of gold, which, calculated at the $35 an ounce paid by the United States, would be valued at $183,256,815.

Hearing of this, a Treasury official called in reporters to tell them that the figures mentioned by Senator Townsend were "unofficial estimates."

He said that Russia keeps its gold production figures an official secret.

THE FRIENDLY SOUTH

by R. H. Markham

The genial Mr. Markham, who finds his best material in the crowded common walks of everyday life, continues his American experiences with an exploring trip along the Southern states, from Louisiana to Virginia. His perambulating pen will be at work in buses, railroad day coaches, hotels and tourist homes, giving readers of The Christian Science Monitor a friendly cross-section of the people he meets. This is an opportunity to get closer to this part of our nation and understand better the part it is playing in American progress.

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FS-1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New SEC Rules Soon to Curb Broker Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Rules under Section 8 C of the Securities Exchange Act prohibiting the comingling of customers' securities by member firms or broker-dealers are about to be promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

No broker, under the proposed rules, will be permitted to borrow more from banks o nthe securities of customers than the customers owe the brower on those securities.

As explained by the SEC the rule would prohibit the comingling of customers' securities with those of the firm, and customer's securities cannot in any event be comingling without the written consent of the customers.

Not a Substitute

These rules, while they are regarded as moving in the direction of greater customer protection, are not looked upon by SEC officials as in any sense a substitute for the separation of the banking and brokerage functions of the brokerage business whichc the SEC has urged as of first importance in protecting investors.

It was stated that Section 8 C rules, will not prevent a firm from going into bankruptcy, but they should, it was contended, assure customers the availability of their securities in the event firms should meet disaster.

The original draft of the rules met with a number of objections. In view of these criticisms several changes were made in the proposed rules to make them workable with the least possible inconvenience to financial firms, officials of the SEC said.

The exchanges asked what was meant by the language of the original rule, taken from the statute, whichc said the broker's loans on pledged securities should not exceed "a sum in excess of the aggregate indebtedness of such customers in respect of such securities."

The exchanges wanted to know if this meant the limit on such loans was to be calculated on the basis of borrowing against the accounts of individual customers no more than the customers owed on his securities, in which event great hardship would be worked upon the brokerage firms, or whether the maximum of the loans might be regarded at any one time as the aggregate amount of customers' indebtedness on securities hypothecated.

Latter Is Interested

It is made clear in the new rule that the latter is intended by stating that the loans must not exceed the total indebtedness of all such customers in respect of such securities exclusive of guarantees.

Questions were raised by banks as to the handling of day loans. Certain exceptions were made to take care of such situations as were pointed out. The rule states that it shall not apply to any lien or claim of the clearing corporation, or similar department or association, of a national securities exchange, which is merely incidental to the clearing of transactions in securities through such corporations or departments.

To facilitate day-loan handling, the rule exempts from the prohibition against co-minglinf of customers' securities without consent of the customers, any lien or claim of a pledgee securing a loan made any to be repaid on a calendar day provided the proceeds of the loan are used exclusively to finance the acquisition of the securities pledged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜s 43-40 June	102.2	101.31	102.2
1 2¾s '47-45	109	109	109
1 3½s '49-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
1 4¼s '52-48	120	120	120
3 2s '50-48	103.10	103.7	103.7
18 2½s '53-49	108.16	108.12	108.12
13 2½s '52-50	108.18	108.17	108.17
14 2¾s '54-51	107.13	107.10	107.10
5 3s '55-51	110.9	110.9	110.9
16 2¼s '53-5	103.1	102.31	102.31
4 2½s '60-55	107.21	107.16	107.16
10 2¾s '63-60	106.9	106.9	106.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-42 — 105.4 105.4 105.4

Home Owners Loan

7 1½s '47-45 — 101.17 101.17 101.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
29 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78½	78	78¼
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45	45	45
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	63	63	63
20 Am T&T 3½s '43	108½	108¾	108¾
3 Am T&T 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	98	98	98
12 Arm Del 4s '57	101	101	101
8 Arm Del 4s '55	101¼	101	101
10 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	106¾	106¾
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95st	86½	86½	86½
6 A C Line 4½s '64	57	57	57
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40¾	40½	40¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70	70	70
3 AubAutocv4¾s39	47	47	47
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	27½	27½	27½
5 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 B&O 5s '96 P ct	25½	25½	25½
4 B&O 5s 2000SD	25½	25½	25½
12 B&O cv 4½s '60	13½	15¼	15¼
8 B&O 1st 4s '48	67	66¾	66¾
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	57½	57½	57½
1 B&O T C 4s '59	53½	53½	53½
1 Bang & Aroos 5s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	132¼	132¼	132¼
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105½	105¾	105½
35 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107	106½	107
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	101¼	101¼	101¾
66 Boston&Me 5s '67	46	45¾	46
8 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	45¾	45½	45½
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	46	46	46
3 Bkly City R 3½s '41ct	70¾	69½	70¾
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
58 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	88½	87¼	88¼
130 Bkly Man Tr 4½s86ct	88½	87½	88½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '60	94½	94½	94½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106	106	106
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57	38	38	38
26 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	38	37¾	38
1 Bush Term 5s 55	41½	41½	41½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	53	53	53
1 Cal Ore Pow 6s 6	103½	103½	103½
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	101½	101½	101½
13 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	101½	101¼	101½
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	99¾	99¼	99¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	99¾	99½	99¾
15 Can Pac 5s 44	105	104¾	105
2 Can Pac 5s 54	92¾	92½	92½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	74¼	73½	74¼
13 Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	63½	63½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	49½	49½	49½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	67	67	67
3 Cen P Tru Sh. L 4s 54	63	63	63
2 ChamplonP&F 4¾s50	105½	105½	105½
3 C&O 4½s 92	125¼	125¼	125¼
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99¼	99	99
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96F	104½	104⅛	104½
14 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87	86¾	87
4 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	99¾	99½	99¾
4 CB&Q 3½s 1I 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
18 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27	26½	27
22 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
12 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	25	24¾	24¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	25	25	25
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	23½	23¼	23½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9	9	9
8 Chi&NW 4½s 37	13¼	13¼	13¼
24 Chi&NWcv 4¾s 49	3¼	3	3⅛
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	13	12¾	13
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	12½	12½	12½
9 CRI cv 4½s 60	2	1¾	2
3 C R I P 5s 88	13½	13½	13½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 43 ct	17	5¼	5¼
17 Ch Un Sta 4s 44	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¼	107¾
3 Ch&Wind 4s 52	90½	90¼	90½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	52	52	52
3 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Clear & Hahon 5s 43	75	75	75
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¾	50¾	50¾
8 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s61	80	80	80
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	89¼	89¼	89¼
10 Clev UnTerm 4½s77	79¾	79½	79½
5 Clev UnTerm4½s77C	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Col P&I 5s 43	106	106	106
14 Col&So 4½s 80	30½	30¼	30¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104½	104½
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104	104¼
1 Comwlth Ed 2¾s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
94 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	110¾	110¾	110¾
94 Cmwlth Ed cv3¼s58	128½	127¾	128
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	107¼	107	107¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	106½	106½	106½
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	109	109	109
12 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109½	109½	109½
1 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103	103	103
9 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103¼	103	103
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60¾	60¼	60¾
1 D & R G 4s '36	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109	109¾
10 Ouquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	91¾	91½	91½
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109	109	109
51 Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14½	14½
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	14½	14½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	65¾	65¾	65¾
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106	106	106
5 GaCar&Nor6s'34	17½	17½	17½
7 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¾	104	104¾
11 Gt Nor Ry S 5½s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101	101	101
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91½	91½	91½
3 Gulf M&N 5s 50	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	76½	76¼	76½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47½	47¼	47½
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14½	14½	14½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close	145.42	30.88	24.89
Net change	+.18	+.10	+.06
Previous close	145.23	30.78	24.83
1939 high	155.92	33.36	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.17

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	47½	46¾	46¾
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	48½	48¼	48¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 53 reg	41¾	41¾	41¾
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅛	46¾	46¾
25 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	48	44½	44¾
1 Ill Cen St L 5s 51	53¾	53¾	53¾
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	40	40	40
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46	45¼	45½
5 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	102	101¾	101¾
1 Inland Stl 3¼s 61	109	109	109
13 Interb R Tr 7s 32	74¾	74½	74½
8 Interb R Tr 7s33 ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
99 Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	76¾	75¾	76¾
45 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	78¾	75¾	76¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	72¾	72¼	72¾
7 Int Paper 6s 55	97¾	97½	97¾
9 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103¾	103½
29 Int TT 4½s 52	39¾	39	39½
13 Int T&T 5s 55	43	42¾	43
1 K C South 5s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 K C South 3s 50	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 K C Term 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
4 Kans G&E 4½s 80	104	104	104
1 Keith (B F) 6s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Koppers Co 4s 51	104½	104¼	104½
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	85	85	85
10 L S & M S 3½s 97	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	34½	34½	34½
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	29½	29	29½
1 Leh Val Harrm5s 54	48	47¾	48
8 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18½	18½	18½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
15 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16¾	15¾	15¾
5 Leh Val 4s2003 asd reg	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Leh Val 4s 41 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Lex & East 5s 65	117¼	117¼	117¼
18 Liggett & M 7s 44	137	136¾	136¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98¾	98	98¾
23 Louis & N un 4s 40	101½	101½	101½
4 Lou&N Mobile4½s48	112	113	112
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	79	79	79
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	41	41	41
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80½	80½	80½
2 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	44	44	44
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¾	102¾	103⅛
2 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	13	13	13
2 M & SL cn 5s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5	5	5
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7	7	7
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27½	27½	27½
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 P	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¾	16½	16¾
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28¼	28¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	53¼	53¼	53½
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99½	99½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36¾	36¾
3 Mor&Essex1½s2000	43½	43½	43½
5 Nassau El 4s '51	51¼	50¾	51¼
21 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	47	46¾	47
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s '51ww	107	106¾	106¾
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105¾	105	105
3 N Eng RR 4s '45	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 NO Pu Sv 5s52A	104	104	104
2 NO Tex½M 5s '54B	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58	58¾
32 NYC 4½s 2013A	52¼	52	52¼
5 NYC cn 4s '98	58	58	58
6 NYC cv 3¼s '52	57½	57	57¾
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	63¾	63¾	63¾
22 NYCh&StL 4¼s '78	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51½	51½	51½
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	110	110	110
1 NY Lack&W4½TA	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19½	19½
12 NYNH&H 5s '57	5¾	5½	5¾
2 NYNH&H 3½s '54	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 NY Steam 3½s63	105	105	105
2 NY S&W gen5s4½	7	6¾	7
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	12½	12	12½
5 Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	57	57	57
7 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
32 Norf & W 6s 2047	85	84¼	85
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47½	47½	47½
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43	42¾	43
1 Ner Pac 4s 97	66¾	66¾	66¾
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40	40⅜
1 Nor Pac 3s2047 reg	39	39	39
2 Nor Pac Pow 5½s'61	100½	100½	100½
3 Ogden&LCha 4s48	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108½	108¼	108½
1 Oklahoma G&E3¾s66	110½	110½	110½
10 Ont PwNFall 5s 43	107½	107½	107½
1 Ontario Tran 5s 45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pac Gas&E 3½s66	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112½	112¼	112½
3 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	49½	49½	49½
3 Parmelee T 6s 44	44¾	44¾	44¾
7 Pen Co 4s 63	103¾	103½	103½
1 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s 77	97	97	97
10 Pen P&L 4½s 74	107¾	107	107¾
16 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108¾	108¼	108¾
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	117¾	117½	117¾
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86½	86½	86½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97	96¾	96¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s84E	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 PenRR 3¾s 70	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Pen RR 3¼s 52	84¾	84¼	84¾
7 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	115	115	115
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7	7	7
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	64¾	64¼	64¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	58	58	58
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	110¾	110¾	110¾
14 Phila Co 5s 67	105½	105¼	105¼
4 Phillips Pet 2s 48	112	112	112
2 PCC & St L 4¼s 77	99	98¾	99
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	43	43½	43½
42 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	74	73¾	74
12 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	59¾	59	59
1 Por Ri A T 6s 42 unst	59	59	59
93 Postal Tel&C 5½ 53	19¼	19	19¼
3 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	103½	103½	103½
5 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	99½	99¾	99¾
5 RepublicSteel 5½s 54	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Republic Steel 4½s61	93¾	93	93¼
10 Republic Steel 4½s 56	94	94	94
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	108	108	108
14 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	108	108	108
2 RI Ark & Las4½s34	7½	7½	7½
18 RIT&M&StL&GO 33	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 St L S F 4½s'78	11	11	11
1 St LSF 4½s'78 ct st	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 St L S F 4s'50 A	11	11	11
1 St L S F 4s'50 B ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s'89	89¼	89	89¼
5 St L SW 1st 4s'89	88¼	88	88¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s'43	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	37	37	37
16 Seab A L cv 6s'49	7½	7½	7½
9 Sea A L 4s ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
17 Sea A L 6s'50 st	13	13	13
1 Sea AL rfg 4s'50	3	3	3
7 Sea-AlPF 4s'50 A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 Shell Un 2¾s'54	98	98	98
1 Simmons cv 4s'52	89¾	89¾	89¾
22 Socony-Vac 3s'64	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 So Cal Gas 4s'60	111	111	111
1 So Cal Pow 4s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 SPac Kraft 4½s'40	81	80½	81
10 Sou Nat Gas 4¼s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s'81	46¾	46¾	46¾
27 Sou Pac 4s'49	45¾	45¾	45¾
37 So Pac rfg 4s'56	49	48¾	48¾
1 So Pac 3½s'46	50	50	50
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 South Ry 4½s'56	81	80½	81
1 South Ry gen 4s'56	83	81½	81½
3 S W Bell 2½s'85	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Stand Oil N J 3¼s'61	108¾	108¾	108¾
27 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	103	103¾	103
17 Studebaker cv 6s'45	103	103¾	103
1 Swift & Co 2¾s'50	103¾	103	103
37 Tex Corp 3s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s 'TB	68	68	68
8 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67¼	67¼	67¼
7 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18	14¾	15
3 Tide W As O 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
1 Tol & Oh Cen 3½s 60	87	87	87
4 Union Oil Cal 2s 59	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Un Pac 2½s 71	86½	86½	86½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	77½	77¾	77½
6 U S Steel 3¼s 63	108½	108	108½
2 Un Stockyards 4¼s'51	92½	92½	92½
1 Utah P&Lcv 5s 44	102	102	102
1 Utah P&Lcv 5s 47	102	101¾	102
31 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	8	8	8
4 Wabash 1st 5s 39	40½	40½	40½
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39 reg	40½	40½	40½
5 Walworth 5s 55	66	66	66
78 Warner Bros 6s 48	84	84	84
3 West Pen P 5s 42E	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 West Shore 4s 2361	48¼	48	48
12 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	87¾	87½	87¾
5 Westn Md 4s 52	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 Western Un 5s'51	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Western Un 5s '60	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 Western Un 4½s '50	66	66	66
12 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	87¾	87½	87¾
4 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Young S&T cv 4s '48	106½	106½	106½

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Br 6s '49	27½	27½	27½
4 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	27¾	27¾	27¾
19 Argentine 4s '72 Aug	28¾	28¾	28¾
35 Argentine 4½s '48	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Australia 5s '55	89	89	89
1 Australia 5s '57	89	89	89
4 Belgium 7s '55	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Belgium 6½s'48	94½	94½	94½
3 Belgium 6s '55	93½	93½	93½
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½	18½
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18½	18½	18½
3 Brasil 8 Ry 8s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾
9 Canada 5s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Canada 4s 60	96½	96½	96½
5 Canada 3¼s 61	94¾	94½	94½
10 Canada 3s 66	93¾	93	93¾
10 Canada 3s 67	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Canada 2½s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Canada 2¼s 44	92	92	92
3 Chile 6s 60	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 Copenhag 5s 52	43¾	43½	43¾
2 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	75	75	75
4 Costa Rica 7s 51	19¾	19¾	19¾
10 Cuba 4½s 77	87½	87½	87½
1 Denmark 5s 42	84	84	84
7 Denmark 4½s 62	42¾	42½	42½
1 El Salvador 8s 48ct	15	15	15
5 Ger Covt 7s 49	11½	11½	11½
11 Italy 7s 1951	70½	70½	70¼
12 Japan 6½s 54	81¾	81	81¾
3 Lombard El 7s 52	69	69	69
1 Milan City 6½s 52	49	49	49
8 N Sou Wales 5s 57	88½	88½	88½
2 N Sou Wales 5s 58	88	88	88
2 Norway 4½s 65	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Norway 4½s 68	67½	67½	67½
2 Norway 4s 63	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 Orient Dev 6s 53	55½	55½	55½
1 Panama 6s63A st asd	69½	69½	69½
2 Peru 7s 1961	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Queensld 7s '41	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Queensld 6s '47	95	95	95
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8	8¼	8¼
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	32	31¾	31¾
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	8	8	8
1 Sydney 5½s 57	85½	85½	85½
20 Tokyo El Li 6s 53	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Ujigawa El P 7s 48	91	91	91

Total today, $3,285,000; previous day, $5,091,800; week ago, $5,797,000; year ago, $6,340,500; two years ago, $6,044,728; Jan. 1 to date, $183,454,950; year ago, $177,206,650; two years ago, $193,808,075.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.96	.97⅝	.96	.97⅛	.96
July	.93⅝	.94⅝	.93½	.94⅝	.93¼
Sept.	.93	.93¾	.92¾	.93¾	.92⅝

Corn

May	.54¾	.55½

Labor Is Indicted In U. S. War to Cut Cost of Building

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—A federal grand jury yesterday indicted 25 labor organizations, union official and contractors in the Government's nation-wide drive to reduce construction costs by attacking suspected trade restraints in the building industry.

Two indictments were returned. One accused three labor organizations and five union officers of conspiracy to restrain trade in the plywood fields. The other charged five contractors, three contracting corporations, two labor organizations and seevn union leaders with similar activities in the cut stone business.

The plywood indictment named the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and President William L. Hutcheson and Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson of Indianapolis; the Chicago District Council of Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers and its President, John R. Stevenson; Local No. 58 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and two business agents.

The cut stone indictment named the Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council and four of its officers, including President Patrick F. Sullivan; the local unit of the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America and Patrick Cullen, its business agent; John Callahan, agent of the Local No. 1 of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers Union; Adolph Berglund, agent of Local 109 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, five contractors and three contracting corporations.

Chicago Group Gives Rules For Racial Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Five things that individuals and groups can do, or avoid doing, to promote interracial justice are outlined in a brief statement prepared by the Chicago Church Federation for reading from Chicago pulpits on Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 11.

"We need to be alert," says the statement, "in all our personal, business, and social contacts with persons of other races, to make sure that:

"First, that no invidious consciousness of racial superiority may find expression in our attitudes or words, and so demean those essential human values that inhere in every human being as a person.

"Second, that our possessions and properties and our industrial and business operations and policies do not deny to persons of other races those conditions essential to life as persons, namely (a) opportunities for full education; (b) chances for honest vocations, (c) constructive recreation and (d) stimulating social contacts.

"Third, that our organization and practice of Christian fellowship be so fully developed as to include persons of other races who may wish fellowship with us, and to encourage active co-operation among leaders of all racial and church groups in our Chicago communities.

"Fourth, that adequate encouragement and appreciation is afforded to the rich cultural contributions that are being developed by racial groups, such as the music of the Negro and the art of the Mexican.

"Fifth, that we analyze and penetrate to the true character, all forms of propaganda of the new racialism that may in any way undermine or weaken the basic assumption of human equality and freedom that have so long characterized that best expressions of our American democracy."

Seminole County World Leader In Celery Producing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT DORA, Fla. — Vast stretches of Florida celery fields offer an interesting trip from here to Sanford along a State highway.

Mile after mile of even rows of stalks topped with feathery green plumes, present a pleasing picture. The rows stand out against the black mucky soil. The surrounding air is heavily perfumed with the aroma of celery.

Seminole County, one of the smallest counties in Florida, is claimed to be the world's largest celery producing area. The territory in the vicinity of Sanford is one of the most intensified of its cultivated areas.

Here electric cranes unload field boxes from the trucks. The celery is washed, packed and chilled, then prepared for shipment. This precooling is considered an important factor in shipping the product to distant markets.

So great has the demand for Florida celery become that growers have increased their acreage an additional 1,500 acres this year. Starting around Jan. 15 a steady stream of almost 10,000 carloads of this crop goes northward.

Sarasota County comes second in Florida celery production, increasing acreage there each year. Manatee, Marion, Volusia, Palm Beach, and Putnam counties are experimenting with the crop.

It is said the world's largest original icing plant for fruits and vegetables is located at Sanford, where 100,000 tons of ice are consumed in the initial car refrigeration of perishable products sent out from this district each season. It has facilities for icing more than 50 cars at one time.

High-Speed Roads Without a Stop Called Practical

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP) — An 1,800-mile system of high-speed trunk roads without a red light or a crossroad "is not a dream," the man who is directing construction of Pennsylvania's 160-mile, mountain-piercing toll highway declared today.

Walter A. Jones, chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, told the annual meeting of the American Road Builders' Association Jan. 31 that Congress should set up machinery "for immediate construction of these 1,800 miles of routes, with his estimates of their cost:

Richmond to Boston, $310,000,000; extension of the Pittsburgh-Harrisburg turnpike to Philadelphia, $50,000,000; Pittsburgh to St. Louis, $250,000,000; Ohio River to Chicago (linking Philadelpnia-St. Louis route to Chicago) $188,000,000; Indianapolis to Chicago, $62,000,000.

He proposed that Congress set up the Federal Public Roads Administration "as the agency to bring these trunk express routes into being."

On the basis of Pennsylvania's easily graded, time-saving route boring through the Alleghany Mountains between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Mr. Jones declared his suggested program "is not a dream. It is a necessary and great step forward which can be begun in the near future."

The program would be financed through bonds to be paid for through motorists' tolls, and the interest guaranteed by the Federal Government out of excise taxes now being collected from the motor industry.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 643, Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—3-room suite, attractively furnished separate entrance; centrally located; permanent or transient; hotel service. Tel. La. 4-2352.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Moulton's Auto Service
43 St. Mary's Street, Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313 or END 1418

DANCING

VALENTINE PARTY—ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE
Come and get acquainted, Sat., Feb. 10, at 8:30. If interested telephone TR 7-9480. Admission 75c (including one dancing lesson).
PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th Street, New York

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848, Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3623 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, general office work, moderate salary. Write full experience. Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

White Plains, New York
Convenient, substantial neighborhood; livable, homelike house, seven rooms, 2 baths, sleeping and sun porches; oil burner; 2 car garage; lot 56x264. Reasonable price. Tel. Glad. 3855—N. R. 6358.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NORRIS R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment.
MID. 2403. CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

PAINTING & PAPERHANGING

SPECIAL WINTER PRICES—Painting, paper hanging; terms. For estimate, Stadium 2249 or 7347, Philo Epps, 98 Hooker St., Allston, Mass.

PERSONAL SERVICE

EXPERIENCED lady wishes work, reading aloud, tending telephone in office or home, or assisting in light housework; best references. Phone COM. 9273 (Boston).

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Modern home, single and double room; parking. 121 Clark Road, Longwood 7103.

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (Apt. 4 N)—Desirable, well heated, semi-private bath; single, double, kitchen privileges. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 255-108th (Broadway) (10-A)—Large single, high, airy; River view; running water; sunny single; private bath; $6.00.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN desires room with home privileges; Christian Science family; N. Y. C. or vicinity; state price. Write Box M-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 0400, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—White, experienced, dependable, trustworthy, excellent reference; last position 10 years, terminated by liquidation of estate. William Karnbach, Wallick Close, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 5412.

FORMER MANAGER large export house covering profitable business also agent large company during Great War handling tremendous contracts. In both positions bringing out order and success. Equipped to tackle any proposition where trustworthy man is needed to correct wrong conditions or run business where owner wishes to be relieved and have more time for recreation, leaving dependable man in charge. Can furnish all necessary references. Write Box W-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN 36 desires position; high character; experience in teaching, advertising, radio broadcasting and property management; knowledge of languages; ability to handle men. VINCENT TOSY, 845 River St., Mattapan, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN, PIANO INSTRUCTION—Advanced Students and Beginners, ACCOMPANYING—Singers and Instrumentalists. 1 Sheridan Square, N. Y. C. Tel. Ch. 3-4487.

CHURCH SOLOIST desires vocal students; lessons $3.00. FRANCES NEWSOM, tel. WI. 2-1800, New York City.

DRAMATIC coach for professionals; Teacher of Speech, Posture, Oral Interpretation, etc. for beginners. MARION D. BOEB, 171 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. End. 2-7087.

Music-Education and Piano Instruction
LOIS ADLER 720 West End Avenue New York City
Riverside 9-2396 mornings
Formerly Faculty Member Juilliard School

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1818, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

WEDDING canopies for rent; storm windows and doors, Ven. blinds, shades; home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2697.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

See the new Ford V-8 for big value features at a pleasingly low price.

CHAS. B. PERHAM
295 BROADWAY ARL. 3433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

Valentines Flowers
in Large Assortment
PHONE OR VISIT
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Phone Arl. 3090-3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0800

BELMONT

Do You Know That . . .
WE ARE NOW LOCATED IN OUR OWN SHOWROOMS AND WORK SHOPS?
WE SELL FURNITURE FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE?
WE MAKE AND REPAIR LIVING ROOM FURNITURE? OUR PRICES ARE FROM 20% TO 30% LOWER THAN IN TOWN?
S. S. LIVINGSTON CO.
3-5-7 WILLISTON ROAD, BELMONT
OPPOSITE 127 TRAPELO ROAD, BEL. 4200-4210
ADDITIONAL 10% DISCOUNT TO MONITOR READERS

BOSTON

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

Thur Ray
"THE MACHINELESS PERMANENT"
Anna S. Johnson
HAIRDRESSER
216 Tremont St. Dev. 7145

BOSTON—Dorchester

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
576 Washington St. Dorchester

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1220

ALVES GIFT and PHOTO SHOP
249 Washington St. Tel. 0932
VALENTINES
for the children and all the family
We also have Valentine Candies, Decorations and Favors for Parties.
Come Early

BRIGHTON

Telegraph your orders to
DAVIDSON FLORIST F.T.D.
1962 Beacon St. Lon. 0097
Within ten minutes to all large Boston hotels and Christian Science Benevolent Association. Vase arrangements a specialty.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
SALE
Reg. $2 and $3 CAPESKIN GLOVES 1.39
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Make Edgar's
Brockton's Leading Dept. Store
Your Shopping Headquarters

Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY ON QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1782

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1888
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Tel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special Ski Outfits
include
Skis, Boots, Bindings, Poles
$12.00 $16.00 $22.50
Harvard Cooperative Society in Harvard Square

The Sweetest valentine of all
Valentine Heart
Boxes of Chocolates and Novelty Hearts
Fiske's
Harvard Sq., Cambridge KIR. 0051
Payson Park, Belmont BEL. 2595
333 Beacon Street, Newton Centre

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Feb. 14th
VALENTINE'S DAY IS COMING
Brattle Square Florist
29 Brattle St. Tro. 9820

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
30 PALMER STREET TRO. 2306
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Delicious Foods
for
Valentine Parties
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7815

• February Specials
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
FURNITURE
Repairing—Reupholstering
MATTRESS WORK
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 2344

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

$AVE ANNUAL FEBRUARY $AVE SALE
CARTER FURNITURE CO.
Main St. West Concord

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1884
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

and even colored clothes are perfectly safe with us and beautifully laundered—
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Lovely Valentine Cards
NORCROSS CARDS
Valentine Table Cloths and Napkins
Valentine Place Cards and Tallies
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelry 350 Main Street Stationery

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 2320

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

H. R. NOYES
8 So. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2784
Dairy Products for Every Meal

DI BURRO'S SEA GRILL
we specialize in
Lobsters and Sea Foods of Every Description
Also
Italian Spaghetti and Ravioli
23 MERRIMACK ST. TEL. 3324

Try Our Luncheons
Good Food—Good Service
Ice Cream Cakes
Made special on order for Valentine's Day and Washington's Birthday
TUSCARORA'S
82 Winter Street Tel. 926

NOYES OIL SERVICE
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Authorized Esso-noil Sales and Service
6 Warren St. Tel. 4967

Let One Call Do It All
Send your laundry and dry-cleaning together. One man calling—one bill to pay.
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford Tel. 164

HINGHAM

KARL CROOK MOTOR CO.
A Safe Place to Buy Used Cars
1939 Chrysler Imperial Sedan—Polo Green—Radio and Heater, $895.00
1937 Chrysler Royal Sedan—Heater—Radio—Black Finish, $525.00
Hingham 1305—At the Harbor

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

LAWRENCE

Cherry & Webb's
New Store Hours
9:30 to 5:30
Daily

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
SALES SERVICE
Serving Lawrence, Methuen, Andovers
Tel. Law. 4343—And. 1065

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

Nasco Milk Fed Veal (4½ to 6 lb. avg. wt.)	lb. 25c
Arlington Smoked Shoulders (sugar cured)	lb. 19c
Thick End Corned Beef	lb. 25c
Scribner's Bag Sausage Meat	lb. bag 19c
California Pascal Celery	bunch 25c
California Cauliflowers	each 15c
"Veg Mix" (Fresh Vegetables in Cellophane ready to cook)	bag 19c

Flowers for Valentines
J. T. CARLSEN
East Street Tel. Lex. 0889

LOWELL

STOCKTAKING
¼, ⅓, ½ Off
Values in Every Department
Cherry & Webb's

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m., Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
February Furniture Sale
Saving of 20% to 40%
SECOND FLOOR

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.'S
MIDWINTER SALE
on
High Grade Furniture
Substantial Reductions Throughout the Store
HURD ST., LOWELL, MASS.

DONALDSON'S
Buy a Kodak now
Cameras and Kodaks
All prices from $1.00-$57.50
75 MERRIMACK STREET

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

New House Coats
Gracefully styled of "Puckerette" patterned with white "Mums" in full bloom on a ground of navy blue, French blue or Burgundy. You'll want several at this low price.
$2.95
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-8737
The House of Quality

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1940
334 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Pure Linen Hand-Blocked
LUNCHEON CLOTHS
$1.98 (Reg. $2.25)
Lovely fruit and floral patterns.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE • UNION ST.

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
88-97 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24-Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
Ly. 2-3590
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Ly. 3-3780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Ly. 3-0770

Mid-Winter Sale
of
FINE SHOES
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

Reading Laundered Coal
New England Coke
Sesony Range and Fuel Oils
Bowser-Printed Delivery Slips Give You Double Protection
"The House of Quality Fuels"
W. H. Brown Fuel & Oil Co., Inc.
798 EASTERN AVE. PHONE MAL. 2830

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
35 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
323 Main St. Mel. 2134
New Spring Prints
Pastel
Skirts and Sweaters
Dainty Blouses
CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
31 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2160

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watches Jewelry Wadland's Reliability
Diamonds remounted. High Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.
620 MAIN STREET

ALECK'S
Sensational reductions on all merchandise in this store
We treat you ☐ all year ○
406 Main St. Tel. 3552-R

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
"Delicious Foods"
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

AERO
Road Service—Batteries
Adams Bros. Inc.
36 PICKERING STREET
Solvenized Oil
Solvenized Gasoline
Telephone 1440 NEE.

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Fuel Oil — Range Oil
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
'blue coal' — N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
Phones NEE. 1618—0810

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
396 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Let the Children Make Their Own Valentines
All needed materials 25c box
Large Assortment of Valentines from 5c and up.
HUTCHINSON'S
127 UNION ST.

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Valentines
at
The Print Shop
586 PLEASANT STREET
The Oldest Card Shop in the Newest Quarters

NEWBURYPORT

For the convenience of Our Assureds
our office will be located on the street floor after Feb. 1, 1940
40 PLEASANT ST.
Chase & Lunt Inc.

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO GASOLENE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
329 Washington St. Newton North 0325

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON—Auburndale

LE BARON HARDWARE
Cor. Comm. Ave. and Lexington Sts.
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
WILD-BIRD SEED

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New 4000
Cen. New. 9736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
809 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hoxie Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
724 Washington Street
PHONE NORWOOD 1132

—the alice shop—
Valentines
for All the Family
5c-$1.00
705 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

PITTSFIELD

SALE
Smart Fur Coats at Timely Savings
Plenty of the most popular pelts, made in smart styles for youthful and matronly types.
BROOKNER'S
FUR SHOPS
281 North Street Pittsfield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Exclusive Agency
Wilbur Coon Shoes
for Genuine Comfort
England Brothers

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1361

6 Weeks of Winter Yet
Time to Refill the Coal Bin
Cone Cleaned D&H Coal
Cooper Coal Co.
37 Fenn Street

Kulda's
Sandwiches—Sodas
HOT LUNCHES
38 South Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
De Soto-Plymouth Distributor
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington Street Gra 4730

A well groomed man is welcomed anywhere
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleaners Pres. 5000

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
We carry White Bros. Milk
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE STREET
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

READING
Spear's Taste Tempter
Tomato Juice
Fresh, pure, and wholesome—made from red, ripe, finest quality tomatoes, and delivered in sterile milk bottles.
30-oz. bottle 20c
3 bottles for 50c
Clinton W. Spear
37 Central St., Wakefield
Call Crystal 0610

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SHARON
The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

SHARON—Foxboro
Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

SOMERVILLE
S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
889 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0748

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. J. MAHONEY
Electrician
Absolute Wiring
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
288 Broadway Som. 1441

SPRINGFIELD
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

TAUNTON
THE smart place to buy
Fine quality coats and clothes
SEASONAL CLEARANCE SALE
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. *On Route 28*
The Main Boston Highway

WAKEFIELD
HAGER'S
61 Albion St., Wakefield
Valentine Candies and Novelties
Our Home Made Chocolates
Packed in Valentine Boxes
Boxes wrapped for mailing

WALTHAM
Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co.
• TURKEYS
8 lbs. and up
27c lb.
24 Mount Auburn St. Mid. 8600

offers luxury features at a medium price
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650

WELLESLEY
★ ★ Our own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

WELLESLEY HILLS
Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH
I. BLOOM & SON'S MARKET
Lincoln Square Ph. Weymouth 0245
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Stock Fancy Groceries
Best Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Poultry
Fancy Baskets for All Occasions

WINCHESTER
Carroll Perfumer
529 Main St., Winchester
Tel. Winchester 2563-W
announcing
20%
DISCOUNT
On Gold Star Items

WINTHROP
THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER
HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers Dry Cleaners
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

VALENTINES
from 2c to $1.00
Material for Home-Made Valentines 25c per box
DAVIS & BANISTER INC.
24 PEARL STREET, WORCESTER

NOW READY!
GORGEOUS SHOWING
of
New 1940 Spring Woolens—Silks—Cottons
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

Give FLOWERS
As
Valentines
SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
2 BOXFORD ST. DIAL 24667

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DOGS FOR SALE
PEDIGREE Dalmatian Dog; 2½ years, house-trained; companionable; obedient; good country home essential. 29 York Rd., Cheam, Surrey.

DRESSMAKING
BRIGHTON 5, MADAME HARMAN, Melview, 72, Old Shoreham Road—Experienced; ladies' own materials, if desired; alterations. Preston 4854.

HOME SHARING
BEXHILL, Sussex—Lady would like another (with one child if desired); good schools near, 1 minute sea and Christian Science church. Box W-610, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE
SUSSEX — Modern brick-built bungalow, 6 rooms; garage, garden; all services; £950. BATES, 12 Crowborough Drive, Goring-by-Sea.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sussex — Students of music, art or languages and other guests received by well-known musician in her lovely home by the sea (reception area) where they can have happy home life while studying in an artistic atmosphere. MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., 15 De la Warr Rd.

ELSTEAD, Surrey—Lady offers comfortable home to another in her charming cottage; every comfort; electric light, H. and C.; 2½ gns. weekly. MRS. PEARSE-JOHNSON, Rose Cottage.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT — Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea, every comfort; terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT
EXPERIENCED laundry manageress required, Christian Scientist preferred; turnover approaching £200; staff 42; fully finished, semi-finished and contract; remuneration £3.10.0 p. w., rent-free house (on site) and commission on profits. Apply S. R. BRETT, Director, Bramley Laundry, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey.

POST WANTED
PARKSTONE, DORSET—Gentlewoman, with secretarial training and experience, offers services as private secretary; part-time work considered. Miss Dora Chapman, 5, Sandringham Rd.

SEVENOAKS—Companion-chauffeuse, fond of children, musical, literary tastes, adaptable, seeks post in private family; daily or resident. Box W-1524, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

TUITION
Sussex: BRIGHTSTONE BOARDING KENNELS & RABBITRY—Vacancy for one pupil. All branches taught. Post later, if suitable. Country home, sea air. Fees £2.2.0. inclusive. Miss Lawis, Wootton House, Patcham, Brighton (Preston 2951).

TYPEWRITING
MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; MSS.; duplicating; private tuition; temporary typists supplied. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY
Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Lovell & Co
Telephone 443 ESTD. 1870
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, *Guernsey*
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
OXO
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
H. E. Fellows & Sons
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
6 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
Lighting, Power and Heating Requirements
Repairs a Speciality
PHONE BEXHILL 1950

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best
VALUE IN
HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS
at the
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1498
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans

TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks
Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH
CORNER GARAGE
Tel. Ferndown 21

Any make of car supplied
All Repairs
Petrol Oil Tires

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING *and* DECORATING CONTRACTOR
Bournemouth West
Special attention given to all jobbing work. Phone 2741

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
At Your Service
TEL. 2016

BRIGHTON and HOVE
A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Phone 2263 Lowest Prices HOVE

The Lovely Shop
(M. M. WESTCOTT)
21 Upper Market Street, Western Road
BRIGHTON
Gifts Pottery
Stationery Literature
Pencils with Mottoes 2d. each
Mail Orders Filled

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
EAT
Sunshine Bread
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

DOWLING'S BOOKSHOP
(W. E. Helliker)
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER NEWSAGENT
33/33a Queen's Road
(Opposite Museum) Phone 24711

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Curtains and Loose Covers, Etc.
MORGAN'S COR., Zetland Rd. Junction

MUNDY & CO.
69 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS *Specialists*
Tel. 24960

For Reception of American Broadcast Consult:—
BRISTOL EAST RADIO Ltd.
6 and 7 Lower Arcade, Bristol 1
Branches in all parts of Bristol

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

CHURCHILL & SON
Limited
86 PARK STREET BRISTOL
PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, RADIO, RECORDS, MUSIC
Tuning and Repairs

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

GILBERT C. SKINNER

Breeches and Habit Maker
WESTBURY-ON-TRYM TEL. 67170

Early Spring
MILLINERY
at
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

LANNING & JUDD
50/52 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
Winter Comforts
Electric and Gas Fires, Oil Heaters
Electric Cooking Utensils
Free Delivery Phone 25753

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
– BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Massingham
63 Queen's Rd.
Bristol 8

Frances Hyett
MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

BROMLEY
ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting
Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY
We recommend
MASCOT From 16/9 SHOES
C. W. SOMMERFIELD
77, High Street, CAMBERLEY

FURRIER
MARGUERITE
Remodelling a Speciality
Branches, Aldershot, Camberley, Farnham
36, Alexandra Road, Farnborough Ph. 484

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park St. and London Rd.
Phone 1102 Phone 261

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley, Phone 141

CHELTENHAM
BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CHICHESTER
FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

CROYDON PURLEY and District
THE COULSDON AND CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY
33 Chipstead Valley Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey
HIGH CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERERS
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery
Quality With Service

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
1B Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets. Hosiery. Celanese Fadeless Fabrics. Household Linens.

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

EASTBOURNE

Fruiterer
Florist, Greengrocer
F. T. D. A.
S. C. NASH
South St., Tel. 1225, 1224

EXETER
Polsloe Park Stores
(E. A. STAMP)
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Tel. Stamps Stores Phone 2034

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT
HARDINGS
(The Shop With the Flowers)
Guildford's Ladies' Wear Specialists. Gowns, Coats, Knitwear, Corsets
175-6 High St. Phone 644

KINGSTON and SURBITON
Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• TUDOR RESTAURANT
• HAIRDRESSING
• THEATRE AND TRAVEL TICKETS
• CAR PARK AND CAR SALES
KINgston 1001

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
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Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

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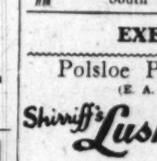
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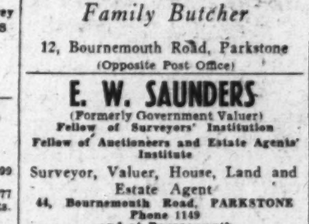
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Feline Poise—

Monitor Camera Club from Dudley Cramer, Carlsbad, New Mexico

Tabby strikes a dignified pose before the hearth

Daily Quotation

THERE are two kinds of politeness. One says "See how polite I am"; the other says "I would make you happy."
—TOMLINSON.

In Lighter Vein

Just a Guess

"Have you a garage?"

"I don't know. My daughter just went down to get the car out of it."

Strength Where Needed

Waiter: "Why did you put a lump of butter in your cup?"

Diner: "Well, you see I am a Britisher, and I believe in the strong helping the weak."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

The Cautious Type

The hotel clerk was growing impatient because the traveler took so long reading the names on the register. "Just sign on that line, please," said the clerk.

"Young man," retorted the prospective guest indignantly, "I'm too old a hand to sign anything without reading it."—The Furrow.

Just One Little Point

The pilot had taken great pains to explain all about his airplane to the pretty young visitor at the airport—its mechanical features, purpose of this and that, what pilots did to meet actual flying conditions, etc. He looked at the girl and smiled, "Now, you understand, don't you?"

"All but one thing," replied the girl.

"And what is that?" he asked.

"What makes the thing stay up?"

A Load of Ladders

The driver of an automobile, who was plainly out of his element in city traffic, attempted to turn his car around in the middle of the block and was sideswiped and upset by a hook-and-ladder fire truck.

Striding over to the overturned car, a traffic policeman poked his head through the window and growled, "You'll get 10 years for this! Whatcha mean by blocking traffic like this?"

"You let him alone!" said a shrill female voice from what was left of the back seat. "How did we know those wild-driving painters were going to run into us?"

—and Canine Preparedness

Dudley Cramer, Carlsbad, New Mexico

That innocent expression belies the fact that two minutes before, a certain pup "buried" a bone beneath a pillow in the guest room.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fourteen Evacués

(London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post)

Brighton, Eng.

Mrs. Alice Watts, 54, of St. Nicholas Road, Brighton, is foster-mother to 14 évacué children. In addition she has a 22-year-old son at home. The family live in a nine-roomed house, which Mrs. Watts manages herself. She said last night: "My évacués, 10 boys and four girls, like it so much here that not one of them wanted to go home for Christmas. It is hard work. It means getting up every morning just after six and working until after midnight. But I will be sorry when the time comes for them to go home again."

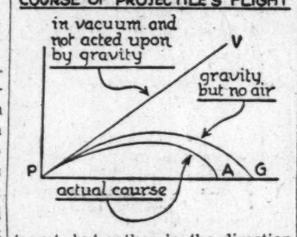
Did You Ever Wonder

How Battleships Get the Range on Moving Targets?

R. S., of Greenwich, N. Y., writes asking how battleships get the range on their targets.

Naval gunnery is no simple problem. Any relatively long-range shooting requires complex mathematical calculations; and the problems are multiplied when it comes to trying to hit a moving target at sea with a gun mounted on an unstable base on a ship which is also moving relative to the target.

To take the simplest case, let us consider a gun on the ground shooting at a distant stationary target. The gun is not pointed at the target, but rather in the direction of it, and tilted up at such an angle as the gunner thinks should carry the shell the proper distance.



As shown in the accompanying diagram, if there were no force of gravity and no air, the projectile would travel in a straight line, PV. However, gravity tends to pull the projectile back to earth, the result being the curve PG. But the resistance of the air slows up the flight of the projectile, resulting in the actual course PA.

Air also affects the course in other ways. If there is a wind, there is a tendency for the projectile to move in the direction of air flow. There is also a deflection due to the rotation of the projectile.

The proper range must include the proper elevation or tilt of the gun so the projectile will travel just the right distance, and the proper lateral or sidewise aim to allow for wind and the movement of the target between the instant of firing and the impact of the shell.

The most common practice is to use a method of range-finding known as "bracketing." After the first shell is fired, the place it strikes is noted either by an officer located at a high point on the ship or by an observer in an airplane; and the second shell is aimed so as to strike the opposite side of the target. With the third, the gunner tries to split the difference, so to speak, and so produce a hit.

W. P. Keasbey

Cabbages and Kings

. . . hm-m-m

☞ Venetian blinds, considered by many to be a recent innovation, were in vogue as far back as June 11, 1770, when an advertisement in the Virginia Gazette read: "Joshua Kendale makes the newest Venetian sun blinds for windows that move in any position to screen from the scorching sun and which draw up with cords in the manner of curtains." ☞ Giant Sequoias—the Big Trees of the West—are practically immune from insect attacks and have an astonishing resistance to fire. ☞ Reno, Nev., lies farther west than Los Angeles. ☞ Protection for an invention can be obtained in more than 100 countries. ☞ An inch of rainfall means about 113 tons of water per acre.

Geographical Riddles

1. When did Boston begin with a "B" and end with an "e"?
2. Why is a sedan chair like the world?
3. Why are the glories of ancient Greece like gold-bearing rock?
4. Which state is round at both ends and high in the middle?
5. Geographically speaking, what might be said to be the greatest feat of strength ever performed?
6. Why is London like the letter "E"?
7. In geographical terms, what would happen if a colored waiter dropped a platter of roast turkey?
8. Why should no man ever starve in the Sahara desert?

Answers—1. Boston has always begun with a "B" and "end" has always begun with "e." 2. Because it is between two poles. 3. Because they are o'er (ore). 4. Ohio. 5. Wheeling, West Virginia. 6. Because it is the capital of England. 7. The fall of Turkey, the destruction of Greece, and the humiliation of Africa. 8. Because of the sandwiches (sand which is) there.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An island in the eastern Mediterranean.
2. Salt Lake City, Utah.
3. A name for New York City.
4. Denmark.
5. An aquatic, burrowing, and egg-laying mammal of Australia, with a duck-like bill.
6. Miami, Florida each New Year's Day.
7. Olympia.
8. A Negro republic on the western coast of Africa.
9. Poughkeepsie, New York.
10. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky.

Route One Ranks One

The highest density of long-distance automobile traffic in the world is said to be on Route 1, between Boston and Washington.

Party Fun

Acting Adverbs

In this game one player goes out of the room, and the group chooses an adverb as "slowly," "gayly," "gently," etc. After the word is chosen, the player is called in, and proceeds to question the players in turn.

If the word chosen was "slowly," the answers must be given in a slow manner. The questioner must try to guess the adverb chosen from the manner in which the answers are given.—Anne S., Palatine, Ill.

A Verse for Today . . .

For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise. — HEB. 10:36.

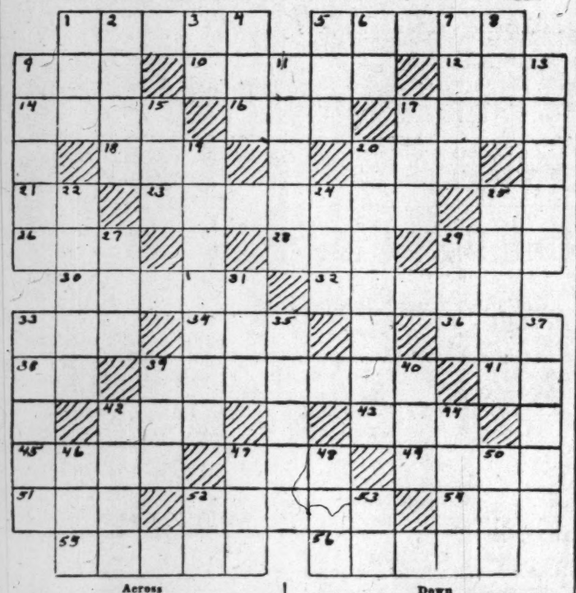
Where Would You Find—

1. Crete?
2. The great Mormon Tabernacle?
3. Gotham?
4. The country to which Greenland belongs?
5. The duckbill platypus?
6. The Orange Bowl football classic?
7. The capital of Washington?
8. Liberia?
9. Vassar College?
10. The four official Commonwealths in the United States?

(Answers Appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was father of 12 patriarchs who were reputed ancestors of 12 tribes of Israel?
6—What are crowned men in checkers?
9—What river of England is a tributary of the Ouse?
10—What nickname was given to Georges Clemenceau?
12—What tree figures in English history and literature?
14—Who was Greek god of love?
16—Attempt.
17—What is first name of a well-known Charlotte Brontë heroine?
18—What cutting implement was used in Bible times?
20—Wrestling matches are contested on what?
21—Symbol for natrium is what?
23—From what place was gold procured for decoration of Solomon's temple (II Chron. 3:6)?
25—Mountain (abbr.).
26—What is a commune of France?
28—What cloth measure is now little used?
29—A motor coach is what?
30—What element was formerly called niton?
32—What is a mountain of Greece?
33—Seed of an apple is what?
34—Cain fled to what land?
36—What is a commune of Switzerland?
38—What adjective suffix denotes "belonging to"?
39—Who is a knight in "Idylls of the King"?
41—What is symbol for calcium?
42—Luther Burbank was born in what month (abbr.)?
43—Turf.
45—The antelope takes place of what animal in Africa?
47—Small bed is what?
49—What river is mentioned in "Antony and Cleopatra"?
51—Who was third king of Judah?
52—What sweet substance was purchased by Tyrians from Palestine?
54—The four beasts of Daniel's vision came up from what?
55—Would bhoosa be candy, straw, or money?
56—Who was a king of Egypt?

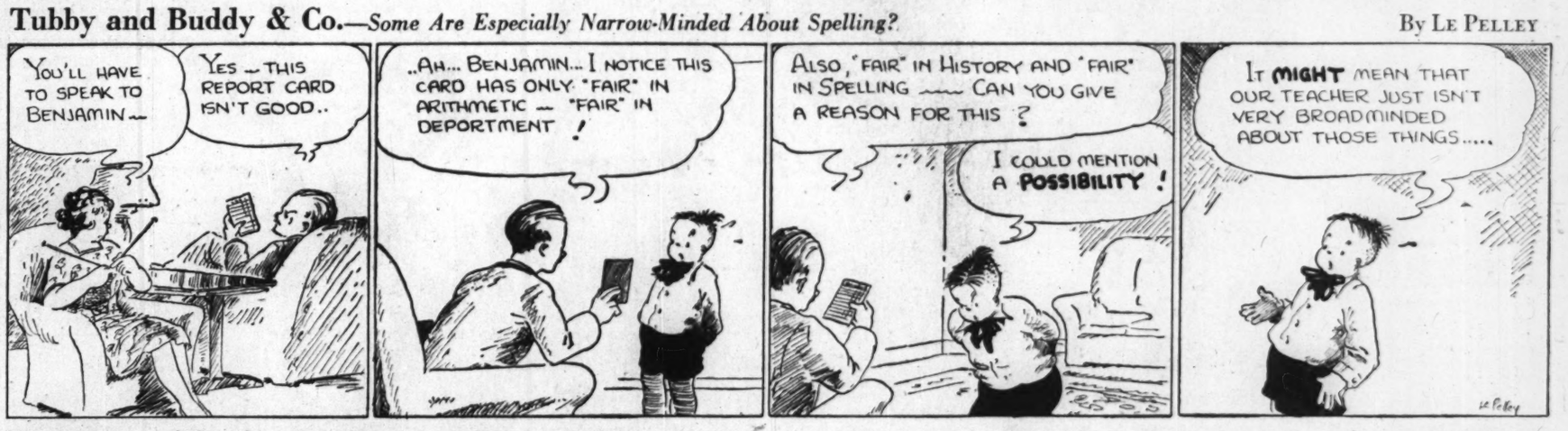
Down

1—What is a deep, broadmouthed vessel?
2—What prophet was born in Tekoa?
3—Book of Ezra is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
4—Copper head of a soldering iron is called what?
5—What is one of coral islets off southern coast of Florida?
6—Who was son of Bela (I Chron. 7:12)?
7—What was Esmeralda's pet in Victor Hugo's novel?
8—What is a river of Poland?
9—What is a small river of Rumania?
11—How is Alice described in "The Children's Hour"?
13—Who wrote "Ode to a Nightingale"?
15—Moisture in stone is called what?
17—You boil fruit and sugar to make what?
19—What is a city of Oklahoma?
20—Whose work is "Paradise Lost"?
22—In what month was Oliver Cromwell born?
24—Where is Opelika (abbr.)?
25—"—— hath charms to soothe the savage breast."
27—Partial sole put on over worn sole is what?
29—What weapon is made of wood and string?
31—Where is Narvik (abbr.)?
33—What is a plantigrade carnivorous mammal of high altitudes in Himalayas?
35—Who pledged his life for return of Pythias?
37—What city of Crete is mentioned in Acts 27:8?
39—What fish has elongate pikelike body?
40—What is a measure of weight?
42—Flesh of animals used as food is what?
44—What ran away with the spoon in the Mother Goose rhyme?
46—What suffix is used to form feminine nouns?
47—What animal was traded for beans from which Jack's beanstalk grew?
48—A decennary is a period of how many years?
50—What was first name of author of "War and Peace"?
52—Hectare (abbr.).
53—What is a pronoun used in Bible?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Are Especially Narrow-Minded About Spelling?*

By LE PELLEY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..AH... BENJAMIN... I NOTICE THIS CARD HAS ONLY "FAIR" IN ARITHMETIC — "FAIR" IN DEPORTMENT !
ALSO, "FAIR" IN HISTORY AND "FAIR" IN SPELLING —— CAN YOU GIVE A REASON FOR THIS ?
I COULD MENTION A POSSIBILITY !
IT MIGHT MEAN THAT OUR TEACHER JUST ISN'T VERY BROADMINDED ABOUT THOSE THINGS.....
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thank You, Boss—*

By RODGERS

Today Ol' Pete asked me to show him how my automatic feeder works—
BRRR !!
"My, isn't that something!" he wagged as the lid popped up—
"And it's good food too," he remarked as we got busy with it—
Fortunately the Boss noticed how quickly the food went and mixed up a second helping for us—

The Adventures of Waddles—*And So Back to Bed*

By THE HAGERS

WHILE ON MY WAY IN PUZZLEDOM, I MET A GROUND HOG. HE LOOKED GLUM.
"ARE YOU IN TROUBLE, SIR?" I CRIED. "I HAVE NO SHADOW," HE REPLIED.
"IT'S GROUND-HOG DAY, AND HERETOFORE I'VE ALWAYS SLEPT FOR SIX WEEKS MORE."
THEN THROUGH A CLOUD OUT POPPED THE SUN. YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN HIS SHADOW RUN!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The 'American Sovereign'

The Government of the United States is a great trial to political philosophers of other countries. They are bemazed by their own question, "Where does sovereignty reside, who holds the supreme power?" In most governments they find a dictator, a king, or a parliament who can be said to be the final authority. In the United States sovereignty appears to be divided not only between the States and the Federal Government, but among three departments, executive, legislative, and judicial.

Because the Supreme Court is not only one of the three co-ordinate branches, but also sits in judgment on acts of the other two, foreign political philosophers usually end by saying, "Here is the American sovereign." To anyone holding such a belief the simple ceremonies held to observe the 150th anniversary of the Court must have appeared a most meager jubilee. No fireworks, no brass bands, no nation-wide celebration! Of course, the Court is not sovereign; under the American system sovereignty resides in the people and is exercised under the Constitution by their representatives in the three branches acting co-ordinately.

But let no one think that the modesty of the celebrations for the Supreme Court's anniversary expresses any lack of regard among the American people. No sovereign could hold a place of higher respect and affection. For Americans the Court epitomizes law. Better than any other agency of government, it expresses their ideal of a government of laws and not of men. As Chief Justice Hughes said at the ceremonies:

> They have again and again evinced the sound instinct which leads them, regardless of any special knowledge of legal matters, to cherish as their priceless possession the judicial institutions which safeguard the reign of law as opposed to despotic will.

Indeed, it can be said that the American people want the Supreme Court to uphold the reign of law as opposed to despotic will, even when that will be their own and be expressed through both the Legislature and the Executive. They will insist that the Court carry out considered judgments, but they want no approval of hasty or passionate impulses. And in the events of the last few years they have learned that the Court must not be expected to be the sole guardian of the Constitution. It must have the active support and informed judgment of the people, the President and the Congress.

Attorney General Jackson said it well at the anniversary ceremonies:

> The future of the court may depend more upon the competence of the executive and legislative branches to solve their problems adequately and in time than upon the merit which is its own.

Only last Monday the Court itself in the majority opinion in the case of the Federal Communications Commission v. the Pottsville Broadcasting Company, remarked, "The present case makes timely the reminder that 'legislatures are ultimate guardians of the liberties and welfare of the people in quite as great a degree as the courts.'"

This position is sound, but it necessitates an increased vigilance by the people and the other two departments of government. Particularly at a time when administrative agencies are tending more and more to take on judicial powers, it is vital that the Court's refusal to assume legislative or executive prerogatives should not result in the error of such agencies' going uncorrected. Congress must be more careful about setting up such agencies and about delimiting their powers and rules of procedure. Enactment of some such law as the Walter-Logan bill would provide needed safeguards.

In addition the Executive must be more careful in the appointment of administrative personnel. Finally the people must be vigilant—as they are now expressing vigilance in the investigation of the Labor Relations Board—to perceive, to point out, and to demand correction of abuses of power.

Probably the people will rely on the courts, and in the end the Supreme Court, to be the guardian of a government by laws, not by men. But such government can only be guaranteed by the eternal vigilance and co-operation of all departments—and of the people. "The reign of law as opposed to despotic will" has had a notable success in the United States, because the people have appreciated unconsciously the truth in Aristotle's view that he who bids men rule bids human passions govern; he who bids the law rule invokes the reign of God and reason.

As the American people sense the fuller meaning of this wisdom they will not only support the Supreme Court but will bid the law rule in every department of government and in the heart of the "American sovereign"—namely, themselves.

'Temporary' Inconveniences

To Japan's drive for a new trade treaty between it and the United States the Japanese Foreign Minister contributes an explanation of American difficulties in China. These, Mr. Arita says, arise not from a policy of discrimination against Americans by the Japanese but merely from military necessity. As Mr. Arita would have Americans see them, they are simply temporary inconveniences which would cease with establishment of Japan's concept of order in the Far East.

However, Japanese spokesmen in the United States have been pointing out that American trade with China has been decreasing while that with Japan has stayed on a high level. This assertion seems intended to convince Americans that good relations with Japan are more important to American trade than is an independent China. What it indicates to Americans, however, is that Japanese control in China is resulting in diminution of American trade there.

Thus Mr. Arita's assurances are less assuring than they might be. The temporary inconveniences in the way of American trade may disappear when the shooting is over, but what assurance is there that they will not give place to other hindrances more permanent?

You Can't Collect Statues

An "S O S" call comes from Greenfield, Indiana, where the postmaster is receiving daily more than two hundred orders for the special commemorative James Whitcomb Riley stamp.

But the Greenfield official does not stand alone as a target for fervent philatelists. The postmasters at Tarrytown and Cooperstown, New York, survived the bombardment preceding the recent opening sale of Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper stamps, respectively. In four Massachusetts cities postal clerks are busy because of "commemoratives" released first from each subject's birthplace. Moreover, thirty-five issues altogether of "Famous American" commemorative stamps are to honor poets, authors, educators, physical scientists, composers, artists, and inventors.

Commemorative stamps are a relatively new development. Great Americans in the past have been honored through sculpture and painting. Collecting statues or paintings can be done only by the wealthy, but anybody can collect stamps.

Boston's 'Irreducible' Budget

Mayor Tobin's declaration that his 1940 budget allowances represent the "irreducible minimum" deserves to be challenged by the City Council.

A 1935 survey showed Boston, America's ninth city, had 25.4 municipal employees per 1,000 population. This is 60 per cent above the average for large cities studied. Baltimore, the eighth city, had 12.9 per 1,000, and Pittsburgh, the tenth, had 14.

A 1936 study of 27 cities of more than 300,000 population showed that Boston has more firemen per 10,000 residents and per square mile of area than any other city studied. The list included hilly San Francisco, and others where terrain requires large forces. Since that time Boston's Fire Department appropriations have shown insignificant decline.

Recently the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and the Municipal Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce separately issued reports calling for thorough study of the Police Department before new appointments are made and, inferentially, raising the question of whether the department is overmanned rather than undermanned. The Research Bureau found Boston to have the fewest number of inhabitants per policeman among American cities and to rank second in the number of policemen per square mile.

If the "irreducible minimum" of costs for the city's present departmental setup has been reached, then that is a forceful argument for reorganizing the Mayor's 48 departments into fewer agencies, and eliminating duplication and unnecessary jobs, with resultant efficiency and saving. The Mayor and the City Council jointly possess the authority to consummate such an improvement.

Sales Tax or Tariff?

That "hard cases make bad law" is an apothegm familiar among lawyers. It is a way of saying that close, borderline decisions involve the greatest hazard of becoming uncomfortable precedents in the light of fuller experience.

Certainly it was a hard case that was presented to the United States Supreme Court in the New York sales tax suits and decided by a divided opinion of the Court.

The statement of majority opinion, by Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone, holds that a State may collect the same sales tax on articles sold in the State in interstate commerce that it lays upon the same articles sold by dealers within the State. It emphasizes that a tax, to be sustained under this power, must not be so laid as to afford a means of obstructing commerce from without the State or discriminating against it.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes declared in a dissenting opinion, joined by two colleagues, that the tax—in this case applied to coal—"is open to the same objection as a tariff upon the entrance of the coal into the State of New York." Certainly the undesirability and danger of State tariffs has been sufficiently underlined in recent months to evoke general agreement with the statement of the Chief Justice that to provide "a free national market" and to prevent erection of barriers to free intercourse between States is "essential to our national economy."

Defenders of the sales tax argue cogently that the uniform application of the same rate to external commerce as to internal commerce is not a tariff at all. The essence of a tariff is that it applies harder conditions to trade from outside than it does to trade originating within the jurisdiction. If a State applies to its own commerce a tax which it cannot collect on incoming commerce, it is, in effect, discriminating against its own citizens to the advantage of outsiders.

For this reason, the decision may have forestalled a movement for national collection of some kind of a sales tax and distribution of the proceeds to the States, since many States had experienced collection difficulties. Events will prove whether it will foster State trade barriers and thus call for a review—and possibly a national system of uniform, non-discriminatory taxation.

The Bookshelf

The Economic Causes of War

The lectures on which Lionel Robbins' essay, THE ECONOMIC CAUSES OF WAR (London: Jonathan Cape. 5s.), is based were delivered last spring, in a Europe still nominally at peace. The coming of war, far from rendering argument or conclusions inapposite, has enhanced their value. Under the stress of anxiety and indignation, even intelligent and disinterested people may lose their grip of the canons of mental integrity. Such a book as this—slight as its author admits it to be, cursory as are both analysis and review of evidence—has an essential function to perform; it is a sketch, but a sketch in true perspective, free from distortions of special pleading, wishful thinking, and other stigmata of typical wartime writing.

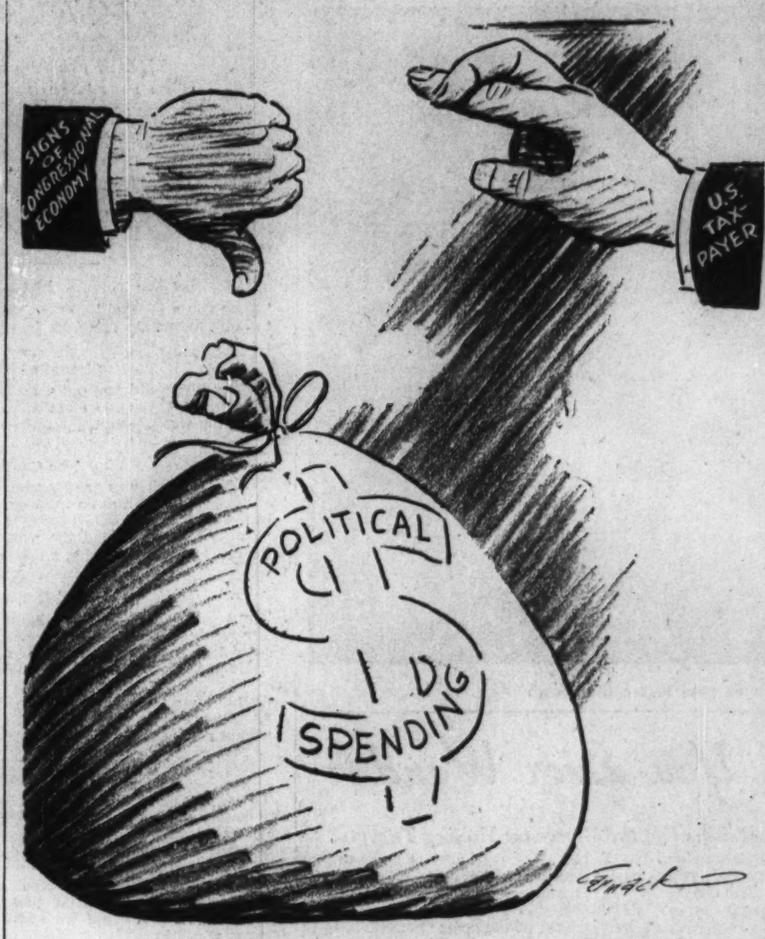
The opening study of Marxist theory concludes—via a survey, among other things, of the relevant diplomatic history—that the underconsumption theory of imperialist pressure is analytically invalid, and that the quite distinct Leninist view, while logically consistent, does not fit the facts. Occasionally—notably in the Boer War—the evidence supports it; but far more often it is all the other way: a fatal objection to an analysis claiming universal validity.

There follows "an explanation more in accordance with the facts." Pressure groups—the tariff-seeking, monopoly-building, clamorous lobby—are indeed at the bottom of the trouble; but not directly. Governments rarely risk war for a pressure group's sake. They risk it for power; power, ultimately, to safeguard the opportunities of their nationals—a civic interest. But the safeguard is needed only because of the danger of exclusion and restriction; and these are, precisely, the result of the pressure groups' activities. The theory does not suggest that the lobbyists want war or see any connection between war and their policies. The mechanism is indirect.

Abolishing all monopolistic rigidities in domestic economics is a very large order. But it is not strictly essential for international peace. What is essential is to prevent States from imposing restrictions on foreigners to suit the lobbyists' book; in other words, to abolish their present economic sovereignty. Their existing long-run harmony of interests is not enough; a liberal, not an anarchistic relationship is wanted. The practical answer is federation; world federation as the ultimate aim, and, for the present, limited federation of like-minded peoples.

On the difficulties which lie in the way of such federations, on the problems they leave unsolved, Professor Robbins has little or nothing to say. Perhaps he would have been wiser to stress again, in his moving final pages, his opening disclaimer to comprehensiveness; but readers with alert and open minds will not suffer and all friends of the federal idea will welcome the intellectual stiffening here provided for their emotionally attractive but often imperfectly apprehended cause. H. C.

Hoping It's True, But—



White Elephants, Green Buddhas

BANGKOK, MUANG THAI (SIAM)

The elephant, kindly of intent, yet long of memory, is at home to all and sundry in Siam. You see him "a-pilin' teak," you may hobnob familiarly with him in many places as you cautiously insert tidbits into the moist tip of his scaly trunk, you may enjoy (?) as many journeys as you like atop his ponderous back. You may even buy one of his smaller progeny at low cost, if you feel the urge to carry it home for a pet.

Attempt no practical jokes on the elephant and he is as friendly in Siam as the Siamese themselves. In this little country there are some ten thousand of him designated "tame." How many there are of less assured disposition and proclivities nobody knows. But Siam is, above all others, the land of the elephant and he is as common a sight on every hand as a long-haired cat in a Maine village. For a long time, indeed, he was the emblem on the nation's flag, but that insignia has yielded to more dignified stripes.

However, when most people think of Siam they think at the same time of a white elephant. Yet the white elephant is about the one thing in Siam that fails, as Mark Twain would have said, to "come up to the brag."

Here he is now, stabled in the palace grounds, whither the tourist of a day is led as soon as he arrives in Bangkok. He is stabled as fastidiously as a champion Holstein in a Dutch farmstead. What! say you. Call that meek little thing "white"? Well, did you expect to see an elephant creamy of hue as a Hollywood equine movie star? In that case, learn that right here really originated the classic phrase, "There ain't no such animile."

This beast, small and undeveloped at that, looks merely as if he had been well scrubbed and whitewashed and then, disgusted with such frivolity, had done his best to obliterate the traces by familiar methods. There is a kind of dingy white patch on his back and that is as near as he comes to being a "white" elephant.

* * *

But never mind all that. Accept it as a little jest at the tourist's expense and turn from elephants to Buddhas, from, as you might say, white elephants to green Buddhas. Because, here in Siam, elephants and Buddhas seem to have something in common—an apparent benevolence and good will to everyone prepared to reciprocate.

Contemplate now the famous shrine of the Emerald Buddha before which hundreds of millions of worshippers of the benign Gautama have bowed in homage through the centuries. The entrance is guarded by a couple of huge stone images that contemplate you with enigmatic stares. But within all is peace and something in the very atmosphere seems to touch and to soothe you. The chamber is twenty-five or thirty feet square and a dim light, if not "religious" in a strict Miltonian sense, yet soft and restful, filters in through small apertures with thick colored glass, seeming to turn to a translucent green like the heart of a high ocean comber as it is reflected from the huge emerald-hued image.

* * *

The Emerald Buddha is not really emerald, of course, for how could it be in its six or seven feet of height and expansive rotundity of girth? No, it is moulded out of jasper. But in this cunningly-arranged chamber with its uncertain green and shadowy light and its cleverly-contrived suggestion of illusion and mystery, the resemblance is perfect, and the awe that grips your thought in the presence of treasures without price holds you silent and full of wonder.

No sound comes from outside, all suggestion of the world is banished, time itself is no more. Perhaps you have looked upon the beautiful face of gigantic bronze of Kamakura, seen the rock images of Hangchow, and faced the smiling idols of Shwe Dagon. But nowhere in the East have you found the outward manifestation of the attainment of a perfect inner peace that lies upon the features of the great green Buddha of Bangkok.

In large measure, then, these two notable features of Siam, elephants and Buddhistic images, encountered at every turn and from end to end of the country, symbolize the feeling of the land and its people. That is to say, friendliness attended by an inherent intelligence and a bland and tolerant outlook upon mundane concernments. M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Clear-Eyed Youth

Lincoln high school student body has elected as its president a native-born American. The only element in the election that distinguishes it from elections in other student bodies is that James Wong is the son of Chinese parents. . . . It was an expression of democracy that could have happened only in America. . . .

Although the laws of his country deny to his parents the right of naturalization and of citizenship, James Wong, American-born, is a citizen by constitutional right. He may vote when he reaches maturity, and there is nothing in the Constitution that would bar his election to the highest office in the land.

One may well ponder at what age and for what reason racial prejudices that are revealed by some adults creep into the minds of Americans. . . .

Some adults need more of the candor of youth, more of youth's ability to understand that an American by birth, who has been properly indoctrinated with the spirit of America, is an American under the skin notwithstanding his descent.—*The Oregonian*, Portland.

The Wide Horizon

Curbing State Trade Barriers

By Dorothea Kahn

CHICAGO

Defenders of the reciprocal trade program of Secretary Hull can take courage from the recent experience of the Council of State Governments in its efforts to break down barriers to trade among the States. Two years of effort to acquaint the people and their lawmakers with the disadvantages of the "buy-at-home" policy carried to the extreme has brought results beyond the expectations of those who led the drive. Last year not a single State passed any new trade-barrier legislation, and a dozen States repealed some of their existing laws.

This completely reversed a ten-year trend toward the building up of trade barricades. For a decade, the tendency had been increasing. Just as Nations passed higher and higher tariffs in retaliation, so the States were finding ways to build higher and higher fences to keep out each other's goods, also in retaliation. The same kind of fear-charged thinking animated Nations and American States; each thought it could gain by keeping business at home.

But people with larger vision, in the States as well as in the Nations, believed that this was not the route to business revival. Much of the prosperity of the United States throughout its history, they pointed out, had been due to the absence of choking

See today's editorial: "Sales Tax or Tariff?"

tariff walls among the States. Trade prospered because of the large area in which it could flow freely. To "Balkanize" the United States at this late day, they argued, would be to reduce, not increase, opportunities to do business.

* * *

Logical defender of this thesis was the young Council of State Governments, set up about five years ago to provide the States with a common meeting ground and to promote good relations among the forty-eight neighbors. Henry Toll, a Colorado lawyer, who was chiefly responsible for establishing the Council, went gladly to the task of championing free trade among the States.

Knowing the importance of publicity in an undertaking like this, he hired an experienced newspaperman to help in getting newspapers, magazines, radio, and motion pictures to put the problem before the people. Together they got the wheels moving at a lively clip. Later Mr. Toll resigned from the Council, but his successor, Frank Bane, former director of the Social Security Board, took up where he left off.

Last spring, when public opinion was generally aroused to the threat to free trade among the States, the Council called a conference on trade barriers in Chicago. Governors and members of Legislatures were invited. The roll call was answered by 400 official guests from more than forty States, among them seven Governors and quantities of State Senators and Representatives.

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Publicity that preceded and attended the conference helped greatly to bring about the happy result, Mr. Bane believes. The country was flooded with it. Columnists devoted their space to discussion of the "forty-eight kingdoms"; cartoonists depicted the evils of building fences around the States; editorial writers took the issue as their text. So completely did the subject penetrate the news, that the National Association of Publicity Agents singled out the Council for its annual award for the year.

Still the campaign is not over. To check the passage of new legislation is not enough. The task now is to bring about repeal of some 400 State laws which Mr. Bane says can be interpreted as barriers to trade.

Surely State legislators can proceed with confidence, because they have been given proof that people, once convinced of the short-sightedness of State autarchy, will rise against it. For that reason, Secretary Hull, too, can feel encouraged. Because if people can be shown the short-sightedness of autarchy as a State policy, can they not be convinced of its shortcomings for the Nation as well?

Unlabored Musings

6. "The Decencies of Life"

Somebody referred the other day to "the decencies of life" and it set one wondering what these things really are that come within the classification of "the decencies."

The dictionary offers us as an alternative word "the proprieties," but this is altogether too suggestive of the kind of society whose members look askance at anything which transcends their own narrow code of morality and decorum.

It is not in that sense that the expression we are considering is used. It refers to those things which if not the actual ingredients of life itself do at any rate constitute the harmonious conditions that make life worth living. Obviously they can never include that grim list which the British Prime Minister recently characterized as the "evil things," against which he called upon his nation to unite: brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution. Such things are the direct opposites of the decencies of life and destructive to the peace of him who in any way indulges them.

* * *

If this seems to offer rather a negative approach to the meaning of our phrase it must be remembered that most people are willing enough to condemn those things which are productive of inharmony, but they do not all agree to praise those higher ideals that make for harmony in the individual life as well as that of the community.

If asked to explain why this is so, one finds the answer in the simple fact that there is an almost universal dislike of anything that savors of cant or hypocrisy, so that people become loath to admit their admiration of an ideal such as that described by the Apostle when he urged the contemplation of things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. These are the things, he says, that we really ought to ponder, and if we consistently did this we should probably find the key to a full and complete catalogue of "the decencies of life." Everything depends on what we ourselves are prepared to do to uphold these decencies when we see what they really are.

Knowing only too well that our own struggle with the baser tendencies is far from complete, we simply cannot tolerate anything in ourselves that looks like acting a part, so we shrink from acclaiming our high aspirations lest our inconsistency should make us appear hypocritical, for all that we know that the kind of ideal we entertain in our heart is nothing at all to be ashamed of.

* * *

The very expression, "the decencies of life," suggests a tendency to soft-pedal anything that might sound too idealistic for common use. One recalls that splendid and impulsive monarch, King David, whose own life was by no means free from all blemish, and yet he dared to acclaim in glowing language the life-giving qualities that emanate from Mind, God. He knew this made him a butt. "With hypocritical mockers in feasts," he cries, "they gnashed upon me with their teeth." But he was undaunted. It was of no moment that those who were assailing his high ideals with destructive criticism, the mental nihilists, should attack him personally, he would continue to extol fearlessly that which to him was the very savor of life, and leave the mockers to be "brought to confusion." As for himself: "My tongue shall speak of Thy righteousness and of Thy praise all the day long."

The value we place on "the decencies of life" can best be tested by the measure of the sacrifice we are prepared to make for them. Apart from the treasured things of home life, which to each one of us have their own distinct and peculiar sanctity, there are those other things which we all have in common and without which there can be no real grasp of man's enduring individuality—freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of intercourse with one's fellow men, a freedom which has this restriction only, namely that it does not interfere with the right of one's neighbor to gain and to enjoy the same measure of freedom. For these things one would "even dare to die"—or, better still, one might even take a firmer hold on life. CENTURION